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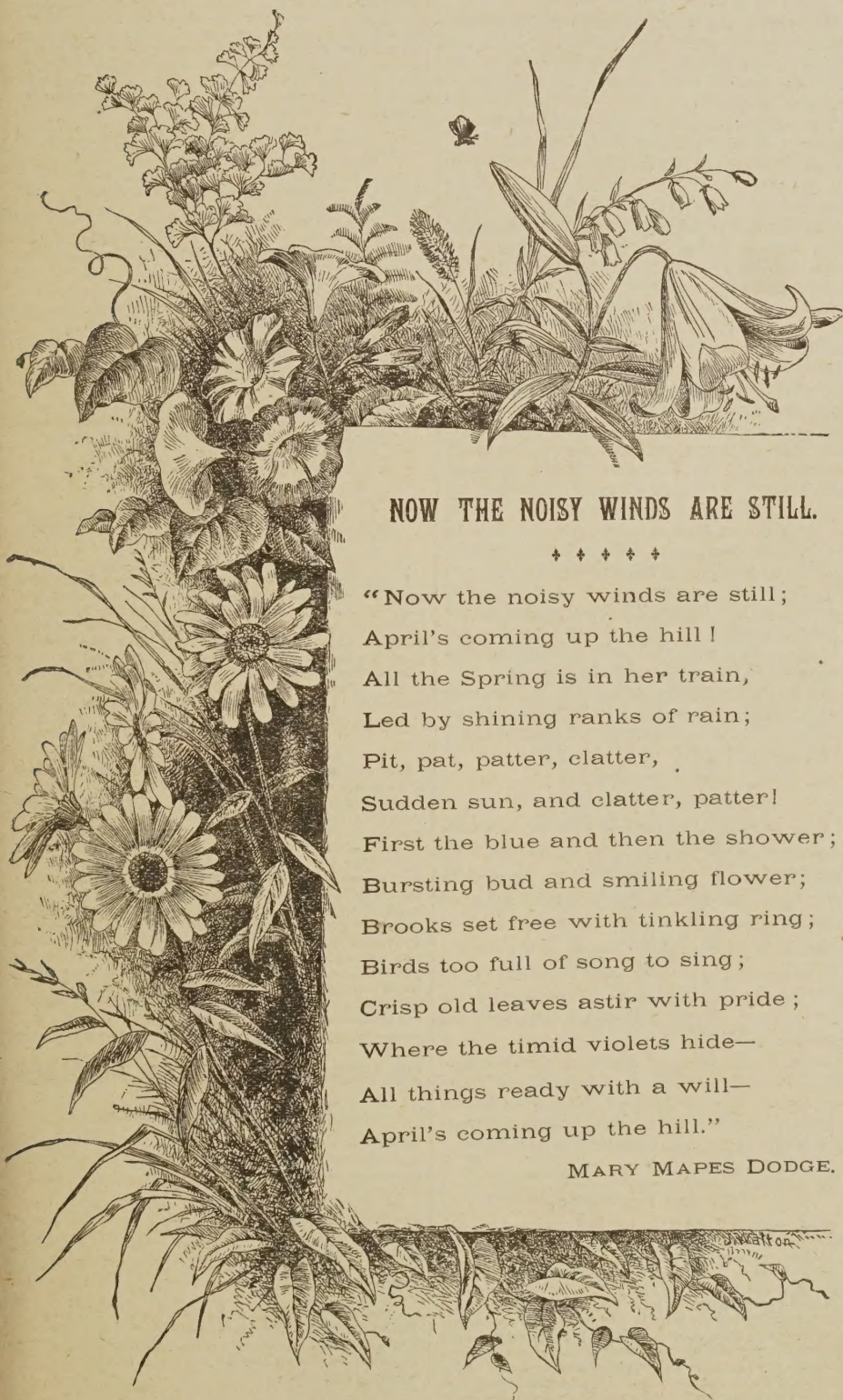
VICK'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. 15.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1892.

No. 6.

SPRING SUNSHINE.



NOW THE NOISY WINDS ARE STILL.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

"Now the noisy winds are still;
April's coming up the hill!
All the Spring is in her train,
Led by shining ranks of rain;
Pit, pat, patter, clatter,
Sudden sun, and clatter, patter!
First the blue and then the shower;
Bursting bud and smiling flower;
Brooks set free with tinkling ring;
Birds too full of song to sing;
Crisp old leaves astir with pride;
Where the timid violets hide—
All things ready with a will—
April's coming up the hill."

MARY MAPES DODGE.

Trailing Arbutus.

"Harbinger of the forest!
Blossoming alone
When earth's grief is sorest
For her jewels gone—
Ere the last snow drift melts your buds have
blown."
Rose Terry Cooke.

* * *

Pastoral Days.

"Oh, the lovely fickleness of an April day!"—
W. Hamilton Gibson.

* * *

April.

A gush of bird song, a patter of dew,
A cloud, and a rainbow's warning,
Suddenly sunshine and perfect blue—
An April day in the morning.
Harriet Prescott Spofford.

* * *

The White Anemone.

"Thou didst not start from common ground,—
So tremulous on thy slender stem;
Thy sisters may not clasp thee round
Who art not one with them.
Thy subtle charm is strangely given,
My fancy will not let thee be,—
Then poise not thus 'twixt earth and heaven
O white anemone."
Elaine Goodale.

* * *

Good Bye, Sweetheart.

"The anemone in snowy hood,
The sweet arbutus in the wood,
And to the smiling skies above
I say, Bend brightly o'er my love."
Mary Clemmer.

* * *

An Invitation to the Country.

"There is no glory in star or blossom
Till looked upon by loving eye;
There is no fragrance in April breezes
Till breathed with joy as they wander by."
William Cullen Bryant.

* * *

April Showers.

"Every tear is answered by a blossom—
Every sigh with songs and laughter blent,
Apple-blossoms upon the breezes toss them,
April knows her own, and is content."
Susan Coolidge.

* * *

Winter is Gone.

"And hid beneath the grasses, wet
With long carouse, a honeyed crew,
Anemone and violet,
Yet rollicking, are drunk with dew."
Harriet Prescott Spofford.

"Thus came the lovely Spring with a rush of blossoms and music;
Flooding the earth with flowers, and the air with melodies vernal."

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

In Southern California.

"Mother sent you these flowers, and says if you would like some slips to come right over and get them; you are welcome." These were the first words spoken to me by a Californian six years ago—before the boom.

The bearer of the generous bouquet and the neighborly message was a little fairy of eight, in a pink chambry mother-hubbard. She seemed a flower herself—a part of the bunch of blossoms she carried. As for the flowers, I had never seen such beauties in a single collection. There were rosebuds, bursting with the sense of their own exquisite importance—in haste to make their debut into a world of floral fashion, they peeped coquettishly from their green mantles; here a pink shoulder appeared, there, two strips of color like rose-red lips; there were soft round balls of loose petals which I had only to disturb to see part into perfect bloom; there were wine-red buds overflowing from green goblets; bulging spheres of dazzling whiteness; full-blown roses, as rich, and large, and beautiful, as ever haunted the brain of an artist for a floral catalogue. Keeping guard over the roses were sprigs of purple heliotrope, sprays of yellow and white jessamine, pansies, leaves and all pulled from the roots, pearl-white sermons from the passion vine, and plenty of delicate smilax.

I could not answer a word to the little flower girl; her nosegay disarmed me of expression. But she seemed satisfied and went her way. She was California itself, in miniature. Into the lap of strangers is poured just such a mass of bud and bloom. I have seen the same incident repeated again and again. In my turn I have sent the best of my garden wealth to a new comer, to see the look of ravished amazement, the same wordless surprise that my face must have worn.

If you purchase a barren lot and pitch your tent just behind the abode which you purport to build, long before your abode is finished you will have a flower garden. You cannot resist the universal decrees. Everywhere you go you will be met with the question "Wouldn't you like a slip of this?" or "a root of that?" And how slips grow here! They scarcely even drop their surplus foliage, which we might have deprived them of to be more sure of future roots.

Put your rose stem in the ground just where you want to see a tree, and in a few weeks there will be roses on it. Nor do we pinch off the earliest buds lest they sap the strength of the half-rooted plant; we let them bloom as they will.

Our geraniums grow into trees. We play hide and seek with the children under the thick green or brown twigs. If we break off a branch as long as your arm it is never missed. We burn whole stacks of the cuttings every spring to keep from being smothered by them. They climb to the top of the house, and while they do not cling, they lean hard, and are eaves droppers before you know it. We clip them into hedges, too.

Calla lilies make a straight, dividing line between your house and mine, if you choose. Their chalices would hold a teacupful of midnight nectar, if the fairies held their decanters still long enough to fill them. We do not cook the roots, that would be sacrilege, although the epicures assure us that they are as succulent as potatoes.

We sow few annuals. Many annuals are perennials here—at least they grow year after year without so much as an invitation. Everywhere are petunias, and sweet alyssum, making a perfect litter of sweetness, if the thrifty garden wife discourage them not. They straggle out into the gutter, and loiter on the sidewalk to be stepped upon and crushed without mercy.

Verbenas, of every shade of color, sprawl in graceful abandon about the drives and the edges of the orange orchards. Your wheels pass

over them, and up spring their slender, wiry necks, unharmed, as they look after you in a gentle shimmer of wonder.

We have too many vines and plants for me to mention. Our gardens can scarcely be called duplicates, and yet, owing to the neighborly interchange which I have mentioned, we do have the same varieties to a large extent. Of all our flowers we love our roses best. Most of us have fifty or sixty varieties, some many more.

Everybody wears a buttonhole bouquet, be he priest or poet, maid or matron. School children bury the teacher in an untimely grave of blossoms, until her voice is heard from the depths commanding "bring me no more flowers to school for a week."

Everybody cultivates flowers; the rich day laborer and the poor millionaire are on equal footing, and when they die they are borne to the skies on flowery beds of ease, or hearts ease and rose petals.

You may wear gloves and headdress if you choose, you will be out of the fashion. We are mostly bare-headed and bare-handed. The hoe and the rake bound together with a rubber hose should be engraven on our coat-of-arms. We give and exchange plants; we reset every year; we cut down, and prune, and bud, and graft, and dig up, and worship and thrive; this is the secret of our climate.

"How many months in the year" did you ask "do we cultivate our flowers?" Thirteen months, I am sure, may be more. But the flood-tide of our beauty is from Easter to November. We revel then. Our Gold of Ophir roses challenge the sunshine at midday, our Marechal Neil the light after sunset. We are half intoxicated with the perpetual perfume which we must breathe or die. It is the perfume of a thousand exhalations. Although we must admit that the breath of individuals, especially of the rose, is far less redolent than in colder climates, it is as if they were conscious of their lavishness and must be economical to have enough to last.

Just now, after the recent winds, strangers to the "oldest inhabitants," have deprived us for a brief season of the bulk of our roses, we are taking our turn with the bees at the matchless sweetness of the orange and the loquat.

Southern California is to me an immense flower jar, or pot pourree, with its cover always aside.

ELIZABETH GRINNELL.

Pasadena, Cal.

Apios tuberosa.

Your reply, in the February number, to a correspondent, leads me to give my experience with apios tuberosa. One small tuber, planted in 1887, gave no flowers the first year; the next spring I moved it to a more favorable location, where it flowered. I did not fancy the flower, and have tried hard ever since to get rid of it; have dug the bed over every fall for three years to the depth of eighteen inches without conquering, unless the last dig settled it. Found at least half a peck of tubers at the last digging. Eben E. Rexford, in *Ladies' Home Journal*, says: "Apios tuberosa, or tuberous rooted wistaria, is another weed which proves extremely difficult to get rid of when once introduced."

Portland, Me.

T.

By the Roadside.

Two men had had a "brush" and of course one was the winner. The defeated one says, "Well, it wasn't your horse as much as it was that daisy little piano box buggy of yours. If I had my black mare hitched in front of that I'd make you take dust." "All right, I'll sell it to you for \$100." They trade and change horses and try again, and the loser is now the winner and gloats over his rival, who retorts "Well, I don't care, I paid Wilber Murray of Cincinnati only \$55.95 for the buggy a month ago and now I'll buy another and one of his light road wagons at \$20.70 as well, and still have \$15.00 in my inside pocket." "Are those prices straight?" "Yes, indeed, and when I get that road wagon we will have another trot."

Those Green Mountain Grapes described in our March number by Stephen Hoyt's Sons are very desirable indeed.

The Willy Ant.

Bob Burdette evidently wishes to enter the list for discussion of "How to Kill Ants," as he tells his experience in the *New York Herald* as follows:

A PREDATORY MISER.

And the ant. Solomon didn't know our kind of ant. The ant is industrious and frugal, and all that. And last summer I spent \$5 in labor, and as much more in various destructive agents, killing about \$3 worth of ants that had destroyed nearly \$15 worth of flowering plants in my garden. Go to the ant, indeed. I went for him, The ant may be all right as an illustration, but as an irritant of pansy and carnation beds a pack of dogs is less destructive, and a herd of the things that went down the steep place with the swine is to be preferred to the dogs.

Be as industrious and as frugal and as painstaking as the ant, if you will, my son, but do not, like him, lay up your store of savings out of the things which the rest of us want to enjoy now. I am beginning to think that the fellow who lays up corner lots in the village year after year, who won't sell and won't build and won't improve, but simply saves and lays up, is a little bit like the ant. He is laying up at the expense of our pansy bed.

THE MAN AND THE ANT.

Where fields of corn half ripened waved,
Their tasseled banners in the air,
And summer brooks, half sleeping, layed
The bank-side pebbles, bright and fair,
In vagrant mood he loitered long
To catch the incense of the corn,
To list the wood dove's plaintive song
On wings of passing zephyrs borne.

He smiled to see the busy ants—
As to rebuke his idle mood—
Drag helpless insects from their plants
And cure them for their winter's food.
He smiled to see them snake a worm,
And tug and wrestle, bite and strain;
To see the victim writhe and squirm,
With never pity for its pain.

"A thousand thanks, sweet ant," he cries,
"Grand is the truth thou dost declare,
That man——" He shrieks, and wildly tries
To lift both feet at once in air.
With slaps and jumps he loud upbraids
The swarming ants; for mercy begs;
Then swiftly seeks the forest shades
To scourge them from his trousers legs.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

CALIFORNIA BUHAC POWDER.

In January number of your Magazine I notice a question as to the best way to exterminate ants in a lawn without injury to the same. I have found the California Buhac powder very efficient, and we have so many ants in California. We have used everything we heard of for destroying them and nothing approaches the "Buhac" in the way of an exterminator. There is only one drawback and that is the cost of it. Use by sprinkling all around the ant hill.

Shasta, Cal.

J. B. B.

A SUGGESTION FOUR FEET DEEP.

I see a request in the January Magazine for a method of exterminating ants in lawns, etc. I have no process for the purpose that I ever used, but I would say that the common idea that the ant-hill is the nest is a mistake, the hill is merely the earth brought out of the burrows and thrown aside like the similar mound by a woodchuck's hole. To doctor the hill is of no use, the real nest may be down three to four feet even in the hardest clay. If I had an ant's nest to kill I would remove the hill and go down with a post hole auger, or the like, four feet or so, fill the hole with coal ashes, lime, rubbish, gravel or anything else well rammed down, and mend the break in the grass with a good sod, and from what I know of their ways I should expect this method would be effectual, though I have never tried it.

E. S. GILBERT.

Canaseraga, N. Y.

20 VARIETIES CHOICE ANNUALS FOR \$1.00.

Sweet Alyssum	\$0 05
Antirrhinum, mixed	05
Aster, Truffant's mixed	10
Balsam, Canillia-flowered, mixed,	10
Calliopsis, mixed	05
Candytuft, mixed	05
Pansy, extra choice mixed	15
Petunia, fine mixed	10
Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed	10
Poppy, mixed	10
Portulaca, single	05
Cockscomb, Vick's New Japan	\$0 10
Dianthus, best double, mixed	05
Eschscholtzia, mixed	05
Delphinium, Dwarf Rocket	05
Sweet Mignonette	05
Scabiosa, mixed	05
Zinnia, double, mixed	10
Convolvulus Major, mixed	05
Sweet Pea, fine mixed	05

Price by single paper \$1.45
JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

Harbingers of Spring.

This month people who had forethought will be rejoicing in their crocuses, which begin to throw up their leaves before the frost is fairly gone, and in sheltered situations in this latitude will flower in March, though early in April is their season of greatest beauty. They must be planted in the autumn. The bulbs must be so close as almost to touch each other. After flowering, the bulbs may be taken from the ground and kept in a dry place until planting time in the autumn, or may be allowed to remain in the ground; it will make no difference, except that those that remain undisturbed will be likely to flower a week or ten days earlier.

Fancy Gourd Baskets.

"Do you know how gourds can be made into odd flower vases, fern pots, etc.?" said a lady recently. She showed two fancy ideas, from which our artist has made sketches. The lady mentioned said that she took some apple or



GOURD FERN VASE.

cherry boughs of odd shape and wired them together in a sort of a cradle and then fastened the gourd in securely, and painted the whole with gold and silver bronzes from Mills & Richardson Co., of Burlington, Vt., then decorated with a delicate ribbon. Of course it looked neat without the flowers. Before putting in the flowers she lined it with tinfoil, without a joint, to prevent the moisture from leaking through, filled it with sphagnum or moss, and wetting it, stuck the flowers in on their own stems, with a few bits of tradescantia, which rooted and grew. As fast as the flowers withered she replaced them with others, and so kept a fresh bouquet in a decidedly odd and ornamental vase.

The fern vase was a large Hercules' Club gourd, arranged in the same manner, lined with tinfoil, in which the ferns were planted in soil, just as they came from their native woods. She made quite a number in odd varieties, and after filling them sent them as presents to friends. The styles which ingenuity can produce is almost without limit. Messrs. James Vick's Sons will send, for 50 cents, an assortment of gourd seed which will produce all sorts of odd shapes and sizes. They should be planted in different parts of the garden, and will grow in almost any odd place where nothing else will succeed.

In making the baskets two or three can be combined in one group, one for live ferns and two for flowers. The old fashioned Dipper Gourd and the Hercules' Club are the best for the larger vases. The latter will grow long and straight when it is made to rest at the bottom on something and by its own weight forced to grow crooked.

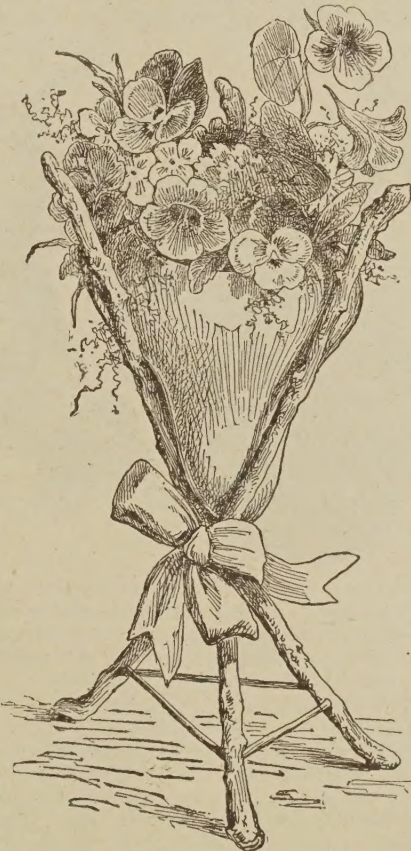
The gourds form a numerous family, and are exceedingly dissimilar in character. The varieties mentioned in the first part of the list in

Vick's Floral Guide are strong, vigorous growers, and are admired principally on account of their curiously formed and often strangely colored fruits; the foliage is abundant and often very curious. The plants are useful for covering old trees, arbors, fences, and for summer screens of any kind. The culture is the same as for melons and squashes; the seeds must not be sown until the weather is warm and settled.

Our Native Ferns.

The ferns and brakes of this country are marvelous in beauty and variety. Even those who do not care to study them can get worlds of pleasure in bringing them from the woods and planting in odd spots about the home. The writer had two corners near a portico, as well as a spot nearly a foot wide in front of the house, where the grass simply would not grow. Plenty of ferns, of assorted sizes were put in place of the grass, with some odd bits of broken stone scattered between them interspersed with moss and what was a constant nuisance came to be the most attractive spot on the grounds. The woods and their associations were constantly with us from early spring until Jack Frost came. Then, too, they were clipped from freely to mix with cut flowers and for table decoration, and they seemed to like it, as the more we cut the more they grew. Four large fronds of ferns laid around the center dinner dish gives a wonderful refreshing effect. Mr. J. S. Van Devoort, of Ohio, in the *Agriculturist* for March, says:

In trying to beautify our lawns and gardens, native plants are too much neglected. There is nothing that for so little work and outlay produces so pleasing results as tastefully arranged beds of ferns in a shady corner of the yard or garden. Various kinds of ferns may easily be obtained in moist woodlands. The proper time to go "ferning" is in early spring



GOURD FLOWER VASE.

when the plants begin to develop their circinate fronds. Remove the plants with a sharp spade, allowing as much of the soil to remain intact about the roots as possible; place the roots in a spring wagon and remove them to the place where they are to grow. If the soil is similar to that where they grew, one cannot fail to have ferns, fine, large and beautiful the first year. To meet with success in fern culture, one must study the plants in their native haunts, so as to be able to supply their needs as to soil, moisture, shade, etc. Ferns are perennial, and do not require transplanting. When once well established, there is nothing more interesting and beautiful in a garden than a native fernery.

My Plants and Flowers.

Last autumn, among sundry plants and bulbs obtained from your establishment was an *Azalea indica*. I do not think the plant itself very attractive in appearance; indeed, out of bloom it is positively plain. But slowly and deliberately the buds have grown and swelled to unfolding, until now three blossoms of the purest white, and of great size, fairly compel the passing stranger to stop and admire their loveliness, and a number of buds are keeping their sweet surprises for days to come. Now will you be so good as to tell me exactly how to manage it when done blooming, so that it will grow enough, but not too much, and form its buds for another year? I will be much obliged for the information.

One of the prettiest things in our window garden is a pot of lycopodium, or greenhouse moss. Placed in the south window for a day only, (for we did have a tradition that bright sunshine would be hurtful to it,) it seemed to enjoy its new quarters so much that we thought it wanted to stay, so there it is, and grows with charming luxuriance, overrunning the pot and drooping down the side, a little mound of living green. We have been experimenting with apple branches in water, and the buds are almost ready to unfold. Think of apple blossoms in February, going to meet the spring! The yellow jasmine from outdoors blooms in the same way in a few days, and lights up cloudy days with its golden stars.

Narcissus and hyacinths blooming indoors remind us that out in the south yard is a colony of bulbs from the land of dykes and dams, snugly planted and duly covered, each cherishing in its sweet heart a blossom, while it waits for the song of a bird and the waft of the south wind to bid it arise and shine. What delight is waiting for all who shall see the blooming—from the brave crocuses, gleaming golden through late snows; and scillas, blue as the skies of June; hyacinths, in all their fair colors and sweet odors, to the last painted tulip that royally unfolds. I wish it were possible for bulbs to be taken and planted at the time of blooming, when their loveliness speaks with such a winning voice, but so many who resolve in spring to plant them forget all about it by autumn; then, when the season of bloom returns, they bemoan themselves for their short memories. It seems so to shorten the dreary winter time when these pretty children of the soil spring up so early, making beautiful the footstool of the Great King.

I am glad to see that Messrs. Vick offer for sale the Christmas rose, for we have had a delightful experience of many years with a clump of it in the yard, and it is all that is claimed for it. It does much better in a snowy winter. A light covering of straw or boughs is a benefit, when, at this season, there is no snow of any depth. It is a plant around which dear associations gather, and thoughts of faithful friendship and love in adversity are written on its evergreen leaves. Whittier has immortalized the witch hazel, Holmes writes sweetly of the chrysanthemum, where is our poet of the Christmas rose?

It is wise to plan a little for the gardening, for the time of spade and trowel comes on apace. An assortment of gladioli gives much pleasure to the amateur, they require so little labor, and the blossoms are exquisite and variously beautiful. For the many whose taste is much greater than their bank account a fine assortment of named bulbs can be selected from those which are only low in price because not of the newest varieties, the unnamed mixed assortments give much unexpected beauty. When they bloom one can think of the high steppers, away up in the dollars, without the smallest pang of discontent.

A. B. C.

If not a subscriber to *Vick's Magazine* why not become so this week? It is only 50 cents per annum; five copies for \$2.00.



RIEFS.

Small Fruits in England.—The cultivation of small fruits in England has been greatly increased in late years and the increase still continues. In 1890 there were 46,200 acres in small fruits, and last year 58,700

acres were in cultivation.

Ohio at the Columbian Exposition.—An Ohio World's Fair commissioner has estimated that the exhibitors from his State will spend upwards of \$5,000,000 in the preparation of their exhibits for the Exposition.

California at Chicago.—The California building at the Fair will be an imposing structure of the "Old mission" type, 100 by 500 feet, with a dome, and costing about \$75,000. It will be surrounded by a hedge of Monterey cypress.

Vermont at the World's Fair.—Vermont will have a building at the Exposition without drawing on the State appropriation for the cost of its erection. One hundred substantial citizens have guaranteed \$10,000 for that purpose, each one pledging himself to pay \$100.

Savoy Cabbage.—Private gardens should be supplied with the Savoy cabbages. Those who have not raised the Savoys do not know how much they are missing by neglecting it, even in comparison with the best of other early varieties. The Savoy cabbage is a delicious vegetable.

Michigan's Fair Building.—Michigan's building will measure 100x140 feet and be three stories high. It will be constructed of Michigan material, which, with the furnishings, will be donated. Though but \$20,000 of the appropriation will be devoted to its erection, it will in reality be a \$50,000 building.

Sowing Seed.—Don't be in too great a hurry to get fine seeds into the ground, or seeds of tender plants. Many seeds and plants are destroyed by planting while the ground is yet cold. For most flower seeds the first of May is early enough. Tender vegetables like cucumbers, melons, squashes and beans, should be kept out of the ground until the soil is warm, and then hand glasses to shelter such as can be covered by them are useful.

The Plum Curculio.—The Ohio Experiment Station has given much attention to spraying plum trees with Paris green to prevent the work of the curculio. Its own experiments and its investigations of neighboring orchards appear to prove that this process is effectual and that it is cheaper than jarring. Not more than two ounces of Paris green to fifty gallons of water must be used. Two or three sprayings, a week or ten days apart, should be given.

Winter Blooming Narcissus.—Bear in mind that after several years' trial we are convinced that the Chinese Sacred Lily is in no way superior and in some ways is inferior to some varieties of *Polyanthus narcissus* for blooming in water in the house. These have larger spikes and finer single blooms than the so-called Sacred lily bulbs, and they are much cheaper. Try such varieties as Grand Monarque, Grand Soliel d'Or, Grand Primo, Queen Victoria and Luna and you will have no more to do with the Chinese variety.

The Apple Orchard.—If your apple orchard is not giving you the returns that you think it should, then treat it better. Plow it very shallow and give it a good dressing of old manure. If weeds grow put in the cultivator or the smoothing harrow and work them down. Spray the trees with Paris green and water, one pound to two hundred and fifty gallons of water, soon after the blooms have fallen. Go over it again

two weeks later to make sure of destroying all codlin moth larvæ. The day for raising good fruit without care and labor is past.

Beets and Beets.—For a high quality, general purpose beet, good for the private garden as well as the market garden, there is no variety superior to the Early Bassano. The color is white and rose, not the deep red that some fancy, but the quality is better than any red beet. The Egyptian Blood Turnip, the Eclipse and the Bastian are good, very early varieties, and the Long Blood Red is a long, deep red, long keeping variety which has maintained its popularity for many years. And, yet, the Bassano will keep as well, and those who prize a beet for its tasting qualities will not be without it.

The Cold Frame.—The cold frame is a valuable appliance in spring. Here can be started many kinds of flower seeds which later can be transplanted to the border. Balsams and asters are greatly benefited by getting an early start in this way. After the plants have made a few leaves they can be shifted into another part of the frame, giving them plenty of room to develop. In this way they become stocky and well-rooted, and when ready to set in the open ground can be moved without scarcely feeling the change. This is the place, too, to bring along tomato, egg and pepper plants. Cucumbers, squash and melon seeds can be planted in little squares of sods and when the weather is right the sods can be moved and set without disturbing the plants. Cabbage, cauliflower, celery and many other plants can be brought along to advantage in the cold frame.

Lovett's Best Blackberry.—This new variety of blackberry is claimed to equal in hardiness the Snyder and Taylor's Prolific, and to be of strong growth and very productive; besides, the fruit is large and ripens early, is of

cultivator, and keep clean, make the ground rich, and it will be found the most profitable part of the farm and conduce to health and comfort.

Beans and Corn.—Beans and corn are two vegetables of which there should be succession crops in the garden, even if there are no others. They make standard dishes of food which are always acceptable. The better varieties of snap beans from early to late can be followed by the Lima's until the close of the season. So, also, successive plantings of sweet corn will keep the table supplied with this delicious vegetable until frosts come. After midsummer we cannot depend upon green peas; the heat is too great, causing mildew of the vines, but in corn and beans we have grand substitutes. No country in the world is capable of supplying a better or greater variety of table vegetable than ours. Every family in the land should be constantly supplied with the best vegetables and fruits and these should take the place of much of the flesh food consumed, with great advantage to health.

Country Schools.—The country school should be a little seminary where are taught the elementary facts about the life, growth and character of plants, the distinguishing characteristics and the habits of useful and injurious insects and animals. This could be done, without retarding the teaching of the three R's, if there were qualified teachers. If children could have such training they would see far more in their country life than they do now, and they would have a foundation for progressive improvement in agriculture and horticulture which would enable them to rise far higher in the scale of usefulness than their fathers of the present generation. But how can we have such teachers? This is where the agitation must begin. Teachers must be better qualified and better paid. The masses of our people are not yet alive to



LOVETT'S BEST BLACKBERRY.

high quality, handsome and firm, so that it will carry well to market. The points thus claimed are sufficient, if sustained, to bring the variety into general cultivation.

The Home Garden.—A writer in Colman's *Rural World* says: "Tis surprising that farmers pay so little attention to the garden. Upon a plot of ground 98 by 140 feet I have a strawberry bed, a vineyard, raspberry, red and black cap, blackberries, a plat for peas, beans, beets, radishes, parsnips and salsify. Our strawberries come in from the sixth to the tenth of May, and we have a succession of fruit for six months fresh from the garden, and can enough to last the other six months and have them three times a day; in addition, sell thirty or forty dollars worth, sufficient to pay expense of cultivation."

Every farmer should set off from a quarter to half an acre of good land for a garden, in shape much longer than broad, or from 60 to 125 feet wide and 200 feet long, leave 12 feet at each end for turning ground, plant everything in rows the long way, cultivate with horse and plow and

the question of fundamental education. Farmers' Institutes and Teachers' Institutes should take up this subject, investigate and agitate it.

Country Roads.—The *Century* will take up the campaign for good roads. The April number is to contain a suggestive article on "Our Common Roads," by Isaac B. Potter, editor of "Good Roads" and a practical engineer. The author points out the enormous loss to this country through the present general condition of American roads, a loss which falls not only upon the farmer, but upon city people as well, who are compelled to pay unnecessary prices for having produce brought to them. An American consul in France reports that the road system of that country (the most perfect system in the world) "has been of greater value to the country as a means of raising the value of lands than have the railways." In France every market cart, with its broad tire, is a road-maker. Mr. Potter's article is full of practical suggestions for the betterment of American roads, and it is fully illustrated.



N ODD IDEA.

A Connecticut gentleman who saw the cut in the February number of what he is inclined to call our "crisp, concise and capital magazine," and which appears again in this number, page 96, has spent some little time and thought in devising some crisp and suggestive sentences to fill it. While the planting of some things in April may be early, still the idea is so odd and suggestive

that we give it a place—of course there is only one place to buy VICK'S seeds and that is at Rochester, the flower city of New York, and the same place ever since 1849. Time flies and changes take place constantly, but the seasons come and go with unflinching regularity. As our friend remarks, "What shall the harvest be?"

Bulbs After Blooming.

One Christmas I had sent me a dozen named hyacinths, the bulbs being of the very finest quality. I had never raised a hyacinth, but I had visions of the lovely pictures of baskets and pots in full bloom in catalogues, so I thought I would try to copy them. The snow lay eighteen inches deep out of doors, but I had quite a supply of garden soil in the cellar, and with that I went to work. I put charcoal and forest leaves in the bottom of a half-pail, put on an inch of soil, and planted eight of the bulbs in it. They were so large they almost touched together. Then I filled up my pail with soil, after watering thoroughly, and set it away in the cellar. I looked at them a few times during the winter, and watered them once, but it was so cold where they were kept that the tops did not start until the last of March.

This was what I planned for, as I had brought out the other four bulbs and had them blooming earlier. When the tops started to grow I watered them soaking wet and put them into a sunny window in the wood-shed. After some ten days I carried them out doors, putting them in a sheltered place, watering them well with liquid manure twice a week. When they began to bloom I put them in a room where there was no fire heat. The watering with manure water was continued and the soil kept almost as wet as mud. In one day's time they would drink the previous watering and be asking for more,—and how they grew! They remained in perfect bloom three weeks, growing all the time till the flower-stalks stood on an average a foot in height, and seven were in bloom at once. One, named Castor, stood fifteen inches high, the spike of bloom being as large and long as a pint fruit can. Those eight bulbs had twelve spikes of flowers.

After the flowers faded I cut down the stalks and put the pail out under a shrub, where the foliage continued to grow wonderfully. It was the 20th of July, before the leaves withered so I could take up the bulbs, and when I did the bulbs were fully as large as when I received them, some of the sets being as large as tulip bulbs. From this and some previous experience with other kinds of bulbs I feel sure that it is a grave mistake to expect to have good blooming bulbs the next season unless they have liberal manuring and plenty of time for growth after blooming. No farmer would expect a good crop of large potatoes if he mowed down the tops as soon as they blossomed. Yet letting the tops of spring flowering bulbs get yellow and removing them a few weeks after blooming is really equivalent to doing that. Tulip and narcissus will grow till the last of

June if they have a chance, and the leaves will increase in width and length greatly. The offsets of the tulips that have broad leaves, and grow rapidly till they are as wide as the palm of the hand, will bloom the next season.

In the spring of 1889, when the buds of our tulips were about half grown a hail storm came which cut them to rags, and only two of them bloomed. The leaves died right down, and last spring we had but two or three flowers, though the leaves grew well. So one could see plainly that the bulbs require a good growth of foliage to mature them properly and fit them for blooming the following season. X.

Window Garden, Lawn and Border.

If the plants occupying the greenhouse and window garden have been properly cared for they will now present a stocky, vigorous and healthy appearance, consequently both the greenhouse and window garden at this time should be gay with flowers, and the closest attention should be given towards keeping them well arranged and in a clean condition. With the advancing season extra attention is absolutely necessary to guard against insect pests, and to give a proper supply of air. Close attention should also be given to a proper supply of water, for any neglect in this respect will be the ruination of many a valuable plant, and all plants coming into bloom or growing rapidly should be given liquid manure at least once a week. All plants growing rapidly should have the rank-growing shoots pinched back occasionally, and by careful tying and training nice specimens can be secured and maintained. Except in damp or rainy weather but little fire heat is likely to be required after the middle of the month, but a night temperature of from 55 to 60 degrees should be maintained, and in bright sunny weather the whole collection, with the exception of plants in bloom, should be sprayed or syringed twice a week. Young stock of new and rare plants, as well as those intended for winter blooming, should be shifted on into larger pots as often as those which they are in become well filled with roots. Pots and pans in which seeds are sown also claim attention in regard to watering and shading, and all young seedling plants should be transplanted as soon as they are strong enough to handle, in order to insure sturdy well rooted specimens. Cuttings can yet be made of all soft wooded plants, such as achyrantes, coleus, heliotropes, salvias, verbenas, and others, and seeds of asters, browallias, celosias, dianthus, scabiosa, petunias, verbenas, etc., should be sown as early in the month as possible, if not already done. Cannas, caladiums and dahlias may also be started in heat with a view of increasing the stock, either by division or cuttings, later on.

Towards the end of the month many bedding plants, such as carnations, geraniums, lemon verbenas, petunias and verbenas, that have been raised from seeds or cuttings, can be removed to cold frames and gradually exposed to the open air, so as to get them in a proper condition for planting out early in May. If not already done, sow sweet peas as early in the month as possible; and towards the end of the month convolvulus minor, clarkias, dianthus, lupinus, mignonette, petunia, sweet alysum, zinnia, and many other annuals, can be sown in the open air.

With this month there will be considerable work requiring attention in the flower garden and among the shrubbery. If the lawns have not been raked and rolled let it be done immediately, reseeding wherever necessary. Hardy perennials can be taken up, divided and replanted if necessary, and, if not already done, uncover all hyacinth, tulip and lily beds. Begonias of the ornamental foliaged section should be more liberally watered and slightly shaded from the hot sun. Shift into larger pots such as require it.

Cinerarias, calceolarias and primulas for another season's blooming should be sown about the end of the month. Chrysanthemums may

yet be propagated. Those propagated earlier should be shifted on as often as their pots become well filled with roots. Farfugium grande should be carefully divided, repotted and started into growth. Fuchsias now growing rapidly require close attention as to training. Keep them in rather a warm situation; repot young stock as often as necessary. Gladiolus for early blooming may be planted about the middle of the month. Paonies can now be divided and reset if they require it. Pansies wintered in cold frames, as well as those raised from seed last month, can now be planted out into their blooming beds. Roses in the open air should be pruned, and new beds of them may be prepared and planted. Shrubs that require pruning should be attended to immediately. Tuberous rooted begonias, fancy caladiums, and gloxinias for early blooming, should be started into growth. Tritomas may be divided and planted out about the middle of the month, giving them a very deep, well enriched soil. Violets and carnations for another season's bloom can be planted out about the end of the month if they have been properly hardened off.

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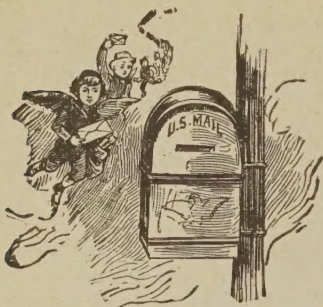
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OUR LETTER BOX.

In this department we will be pleased to answer any questions, relating to Flowers, Vegetables, and Plants, or to hear of the experiences of our readers.
JAMES VICK.

Seedling Gladiolus.

JAMES VICK:—Do seedling gladiolus bulbs bloom the first summer?
C. W. P.
Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Usually we do not expect bloom before the third year. If the inquirer will read article on the subject in March MAGAZINE, page 77, the subject will be fully understood.

Japanese Hop.

JAMES VICK:—Does the Japanese hop do to use as the common hop?
M. J. L.

* We do not know the properties of the Japanese hop, *Humulus Japonica*. They are probably similar to those of *Humulus lupulus*, the common hop. Unlike those of the common variety the bracts of its flower spike are small, and we do not think they will bear any favorable comparison with them for economic uses.

Cereus not Blooming.

JAMES VICK:—How can I make cactus bloom? I have had a Hovey cereus for five or six years. It grows nicely but has no bloom.
S. L. B.
Bushnell, Ill.

See answer to a similar inquiry in this number. As a rule keep cactus plants dry and warm during winter, do not repot often and thus keep them constantly growing. Give the cereus a warm place in summer and water as needed.

Turk's Head Cactus.

JAMES VICK:—Can you tell me why my cactus does not bloom? It is six years old; I have repotted it nearly every spring in new, fresh soil; it is about 11 inches in height and 8 inches across. I have kept it in the house every winter. I believe the name of it is Turk's Head.
P. S.
Westphalia, Ind.

Stop repotting it, for some time at least, and allow the soil to fill with roots. In winter keep it quite dry until March, when it can again be watered regularly and started to grow.

Lily of the Valley Failing.

JAMES VICK:—The lily of the valley pips I received of you took root and budded, but the little buds soon turned yellow and dried up, instead of expanding into the beautiful blossoms. What is the reason? At first I watered them economically, but after seeing the buds turn yellow and drying, I watered more plentifully, but I hardly know the cause of their blight. It is a great disappointment. Can you tell me the cause?
Mrs. E. C.
Chelsea, Mass.

Undoubtedly the cause of the failure was being kept too dry at the start. The bulbs want a generous and constant supply of water.

Tuberose not Blooming.

JAMES VICK:—Why do not my tuberose bloom? I have had them in my garden for the last four years and have not had one bloom yet.
Mrs. A. R. L.
Salem, Mo.

The bulbs should be taken up in autumn and be kept in a dry, warm room until ready to plant out in the spring. If kept where it is damp or cool, or both, the flower stem included

in the tuber will perish. The tuber will grow when planted out but will not bloom. The temperature where the bulbs are kept should be from 60° to 75°.

Pressing Flowers.

JAMES VICK:—In the February MAGAZINE are directions for pressing flowers in sand. I tried them that way last summer and did not have good luck. My sister pressed some pansies in cotton and was quite successful. She put a layer of cotton in a shallow box and then placed a layer of pansies on it, and then covered them with another layer of cotton on which she placed another layer of pansies; thus she alternated the layers of cotton and pansies until the box was full and then placed a layer of cotton on last, and pressed down the lid. The box was then placed away for a few weeks until the pansies were dry, and when it was opened the flowers looked nearly as fresh as when put in. They kept their color about a year.
C. B.
Iowa City, Iowa.

Resting Freesia—Ice Plant.

JAMES VICK:—What time must I give my freesia for rest? It is now in full bloom. Do you treat the ice plant as a thirsty flower, or does it take a dry soil? I am anxious to cultivate it, but it seems hard to grow here, as many of my neighbors also fail with it.
Mrs. J. S. N.
Mocksville, N. C.

When the freesias have ceased to bloom take them into the garden and sink the pots below their rims in the ground. If the weather should be dry give them water. It is better to treat them in this manner than to allow them to dry off. In August repot the bulbs in fresh soil. Keep well supplied with water while growing.

The ice plant wants a good supply of water, but likes a light, well drained soil.

Wire for Tomato Vines.

JAMES VICK:—In your February number is an article from J. L. H., under title of "Wire for Tomato Vines." This is a good article, but J. L. H. does not make it plain enough. He fails to tell your readers whether he prunes his vines, or whether he permits all of the sprouts or branches to grow and ties each up separately. For some years I have been in the habit of pruning about one half of my tomato vines and tying each up to a single stake. I take off each and every branch as it presents itself and permit only the main vine to grow, which bears earlier, larger and better fruit than the vines which are permitted to grow without pruning. But the pruned vine does not bear so many. Still it will pay any gardener to prune a part of his tomato vines. I wish J. L. H. would tell us through the MAGAZINE whether or not he prunes his vines in whole or in part, and just how he treats them.
H. D. R.
New Haven, Ky.

Repotting Ferns—Lantana.

JAMES VICK:—How are we to know when ferns require repotting?

The lantana after growing well all winter is turning yellowish and the leaves are dropping off. What can be done for it?
AMATEUR.
Lonsdale, Pa.

The best time for repotting ferns is in the spring before the new growth starts. The month of March, as a general rule, is the best time. Turn the plants out and if the ball of soil has plenty of roots on its surface it may be concluded that some fresh soil would be beneficial. Repot in a pot a size larger and give fresh soil of loam, leafmold and a little sand.

The lantana may have had too much water. Check the allowance of water until it is nearly dry and allow the plant to rest a few weeks, then repot and start again.

Carnations.

JAMES VICK:—Will you please tell me how to care for carnations next winter?
Mrs. B. H.
Deer Park, Mo.

The main difficulty of getting satisfactory results from carnations in the house is the high temperature and dry air of the rooms, whereby

the buds are forced out prematurely and the red spider has the right conditions to thrive and multiply. Carnations which have been raised in the open ground can be taken up in autumn before frosts come and potted in rich soil, and then if given a good window where the temperature can be kept low they will produce an abundance of flowers. A bay window enclosed by a partition of sash, separating it from the room with which it is connected, can be kept at a lower temperature than the adjoining room and the atmosphere of the window garden can be kept moist by evaporating water. An arrangement like this is the proper one for successful flower growing in the house.

We shall be pleased to have the experience, briefly told, of any of our readers who may have succeeded well with carnations in the house.

Egg Plant.

JAMES VICK:—Please give a little account of the egg plant. I have always liked the looks of it very much but never knew how it was used.

Norborne, Mo.

Mrs. L. B. R.

The egg plant is tender and can be planted out only after the weather is settled and warm. The plants should be raised by sowing seeds in greenhouse, hotbed, cold-frame or in a window box if there is no better convenience. Do not let the young plants crowd each other and so get drawn, but, while yet inside, transplant them into boxes, allowing plenty of room for their foliage. Plant outside from the first to middle of June.

One of the favorite ways of cooking the fruit is to slice it crossways, making the slices nearly half an inch thick, and put them into a deep dish and cover with boiling water; allow a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of water; cover the dish and allow it to stand on the stove for half an hour. Then drain the water away and dip the slices in beaten egg and bread crumbs and cook them in boiling fat until brown. Another way is, after draining, to cook in just enough butter to keep the slices from burning; season with pepper.

Lantana.

JAMES VICK:—Will you tell me how to treat Lantana?
MARY E. M.

Wapakoneta, Ohio.

The following, taken from Vick's Home Floriculture, is to the point: "This old plant has held its own against all newcomers and is as popular today as it was a dozen years ago, and its popularity as a plant for sitting-room culture is well deserved. It will flourish where nothing else but a geranium will look cheerful, and it will stand all kinds of abuse and neglect. But, because it will do this, I would not advise abusing or neglecting it. Give it good care and let it do its best. It is not at all particular about the soil it gets to grow in, if it is only moderately rich. It likes plenty of sunshine, and a moderate amount of water. It will stand any amount of pinching and pruning, and can be made to grow as a tree or shrub. It branches very freely and produces a cluster of flowers at nearly every leaf."

The above is correct and ordinary good potting soil will be found to suit the plant; in addition it may be said that as soon as the weather is settled in the spring the plant may be turned out of its pot into the garden border where it will bloom all the season. At the approach of frost it can be lifted and potted and be kept in a cool place in the house or greenhouse or in the cellar until wanted again to start into growth.

Dwarf Dahlias.

JAMES VICK:—How far apart should the dwarf dahlias or bedders be set? W. D.

Parkersburg, W. Va.

Set about eighteen inches apart.

The Buffalo Berry.

JAMES VICK:—In the March number of MAGAZINE, 1891, on page 87, there is an article on "The Buffalo Berry" in which it is stated that the "E. longipes is not hardy north of Washington." Permit me to tell you that it is hardy and thrives without protection, and bears bountifully in New Bedford, Mass., in the garden. MRS. LLEWELLYN.

Geraniums Turning Yellow.

JAMES VICK:—What is the cause of my geranium leaves turning yellow? They are kept in an east window, temperature 70°. I have given them liquid manure once a week. S. L. K.

Bayonne City, N. J.

They have probably been watered too much during a period when with little sunlight they have been partially resting.

Double Pomegranate.

JAMES VICK:—Can you let me know in what way the double Pomegranate can be propagated? My tree is too large to be kept inside during winter. I bought two small ones but they proved to be single. Woodville, Ohio. C. H. G.

This plant is propagated by cuttings of the young growth, placing them in a bed with bottom heat, the same as great numbers of plants are propagated by gardeners.

Squash and Cucumber Borers.

JAMES VICK:—What can I use to drive away cut worms from squash and cucumber vines? Last year my vines were tormented with them; I had to plant three times. When the stems were as large as pipe stems, even, they were made a perfect honeycomb by the pests. MRS. M. E. B.

Herkimer, N. Y.

See reply to similar inquiry in the March number, page 72, column 2. The borers are sometimes cut out of the stem with a pocket knife.

Begonia rubra.

JAMES VICK:—Will you please tell me how to keep rubra begonias over winter? Should they be kept growing all winter? What is the cause of the decay at the joints? I keep mine growing and in a sunny window but I always have to buy a new one in the spring. L.

Carlton, Oregon.

This plant likes heat and light. Give it a full exposure to the sun and a warm spot—warmer than most greenhouse or window plants require and there will be no decay at the joints. It is a good winter bloomer.

Flies in the Soil of Pot Plants.

JAMES VICK:—Is there any way to prevent those "horrid" little flies from breeding in the soil of pot plants? I have tried soot, tobacco, insect powder, and stuck matches in the soil. This latter experiment, however, killed the plants, and I learn that others have had the same experience with the matches. I have seen lime water recommended, but feared to try it. Is it safe? What do you recommend? MRS. C. SHULL.

Sulphur Grove, Ohio.

Lime water is perfectly safe, but it might not be of any value in this case. We advise sprinkling a little insect powder over the surface of the soil, and renew the dressing occasionally.

Achania—Making it Head.

JAMES VICK:—I bought from you, about six years ago, an achania, and less than no time it grew above the top of the window, so I cut it off half way down and since that time it has run out like arms; it don't grow up. I think in the first case it grew too rank. I have tried hard to make it grow in pretty shape. What can I do with it? MRS. F. J.

Temales, Cal.

Cut back the arms pretty close to the main stem and thus force it to make new shoots at that point. Then, while the new growth is yet tender, nip off the tips of the shoots with thumb

and finger and cause the young buds to break. By operating in this manner, with discretion, the plant can be made to form a head.

Care of an Hydrangea.

JAMES VICK:—The care which should be given to an hydrangea, especially during the winter season, is inquired about by L. A. H.

Wyoming, N. Y.

The tender hydrangeas can be placed away in the cellar in winter and be allowed to remain there until February, at which time it is well to bring them out, top dress with fresh soil, or re-pot if necessary, and give a good, light place. Supply water as the plant grows according as it demands it. While in the cellar only enough water should be given occasionally to keep the soil from drying out. When the weather becomes warm and settled the plant can be set out in its pot or it can be turned out in the border.

Bean Weevils.

JAMES VICK:—Will you tell how to keep beans from getting wormy. I have much trouble with them. The seem to be in the beans before the pod is off. Huntingdon, Pa. MRS. W. J. S.

The weevil of the bean bug, *Bruchus obsoletus*, deposits its eggs in the young beans soon after they have formed, puncturing through the pod. The grubs or larvæ change into beetles or weevils in the beans and live over winter in them. The best way to manage is to place the beans in a close box or cask and then introduce into it a cup containing a small quantity of bisulphide of carbon, the fumes of which, in a few hours, will destroy the insects. As this substance is highly inflammable one should not go near it with a lamp or candle.

Dahlias Reverting.

JAMES VICK:—Some thirteen years ago I bought dahlias of your firm, among the rest a white one, I think Snowdrop or Snowflake; it was without exception the loveliest dahlia that I ever saw; it was quilled, was a very full, perfect flower, and a clear, waxy white. After a while it commenced to grow single and kept on. I tried every way I could think to bring it back but it was no use, so I finally threw it away, as I dislike single dahlias. Was it my mismanagement that caused it? Last year my white dahlia Princess threw out a branch having blossoms colored a delicate purple; every blossom on that branch was colored, and on the remainder of that plant the blossoms were white as snow; it was beautiful and odd. Can you explain it, and will you be kind enough to do so? V. D.

Hillsdale, Mich.

It is not an uncommon occurrence in the experience of extensive growers of the dahlia for them to find a good old variety degenerating and losing its double form and finally reverting to its primitive or natural state. The double dahlia is the carefully bred, artificial form of the florist; perhaps continued selection from the most double forms might hold the variety for an indefinitely long period, but propagated without selection the plant gradually falls back to a condition of nature. This is an example of a variety running out.

The case of the white dahlia producing a branch bearing purple flowers is what gardeners call a sport. It is really another example of reversion. The dahlia has been the subject of innumerable cross-fertilizations, flowers of every shade of color ranking among the ancestors of any particular variety, and in this case there is a return to, or towards, the color of one of the near or remote progenitors.

Worms on Pansies.

JAMES VICK:—Can you give me any remedy for a small worm that attacks young pansy plants especially. The worm when grown is about the size of a half grown currant worm, darker in color, without

the markings of the currant worm. It has troubled me much during the past two years, killing many plants. The only way I was able to save any plants was by hand-picking frequently until they had made a good growth and commenced to bloom; then the worms did not seem to injure them much. I should be glad of any information you can give. S. M. C. Milton, N. Y.

We have had no personal experience with this worm but there is no doubt that either Paris green or white hellebore will destroy it, as it appears to eat the leaves. We should try hellebore, the same as is used for the currant worm. An ounce of hellebore mixed in three gallons of water is the right proportion; syringe or sprinkle it on the plants. With a syringe the liquid can be thrown underneath the leaves. If this remedy does not prove entirely satisfactory we should resort to Paris green, using one ounce to sixteen gallons of water, or in that proportion; mix very thoroughly and syringe it on the plants.

Amaryllis.

JAMES VICK:—Can you give me directions for treating Amaryllis Empress of India? H. M. L.

As many others besides H. M. S. may be interested in the answer to this question, and also in the treatment, generally, of amaryllis bulbs, we reproduce a portion of an article by a correspondent which formerly appeared in this MAGAZINE, and which supplies brief but practical directions for the treatment of the amaryllis.

"Beginning with the dry bulb, I use as small a pot as possible, say four or five inch, for such varieties as Johnsonii, and for potting soil mix, without sifting, one-half well rotted sod, one-fourth old manure and one-fourth sand, potting loose, and leaving the neck of the bulb just above the soil. I settle the soil with one good watering, after which I place it in some good warm place in the dark, and give no more water until the leaves start. Then, as soon as roots strike to the side of the pot, I repot in one size larger, and when established bring the plant to the light, giving from this time to the end of the blooming season, water in abundance and continue until the leaves begin to yellow, showing want of rest. Then I gradually dry off the plant and lay it away in the pot in the warmest place I have, giving it no more care than I would a calla while resting. When the plant again shows signs of growth I do not repot it, but commence watering and give it all the light possible. I find repotting weakens the growth and bloom, and I never do so until compelled to, by over growth of plant and sets. One of my best plants, now in fine bloom, has not been changed for three years.

I find it important to watch the peculiarities of each variety, and sometimes I find a difference in individuals of the same kind. For instance, while Zephyranthes of all sorts, Formosissima, Johnsonii, Antica, Belladonna, etc., do best with me in strong sunlight, Eucharis and Vallota seem to do better with early morning sun, and shade the balance of the day, that is, during heat of summer. Again, the drying off process does not do for Eucharis, nor Vallota; Zephyranthes candidum, also, and occasionally a Vitatta, Johnsonii, or other variety, will persist in a sort of growth, then I water just enough to prevent flagging while in this semi-dormant state.

I never disturb the offsets until repotting, no matter how long between changes, for with me any disturbance or breaking of roots seems to check both growth and bloom. I cannot give any definite rule as to time for starting, except as mentioned, viz.: when growth begins, no matter when this happens, as some are early and others late. With evergreen sorts, like Vallota, I began with the usual mistake of overwatering in winter. I now succeed by treating it as I do my geraniums, watering say once a week, with plenty of light, and in summer water freely.

VICK'S MAGAZINE.

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CIRCULATION.

The actual edition for this month (April) is over **200,000.**

The average for the last five months has exceeded 228,000 copies per month.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our charming little Easter chick, on the front cover, pops into the world with a surprised "Hello!"

How gloriously the new subscribers come pouring in. We shall not be satisfied until our compact, concise MAGAZINE reaches at least a quarter of a million of families.

Those "wonderful Christy Knives" which we offered as a premium in our February and March numbers, are simply invaluable in every household. The idea of a serrated edge is a bright one. These knives will not cut friendship.

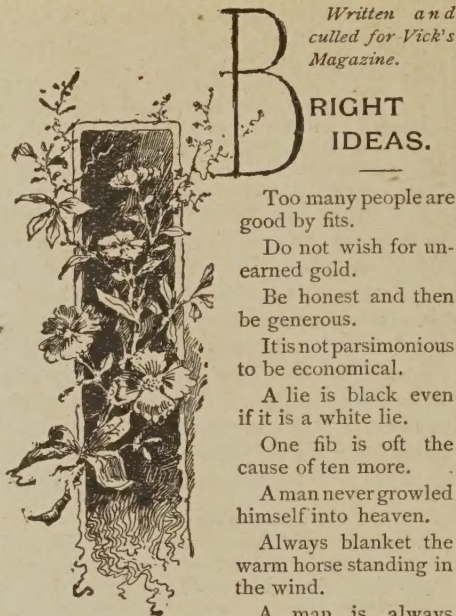
Are you a subscriber to VICK'S MAGAZINE? If not, why not? Surely not on account of price. Are your neighbors? See prospectus at head of this column and show this copy to your friends. Get up a club this week and send on at once.

Have you read the advertisements? If not, then you have missed much. Go back and finish the job. Order anything you see advertised that you want and be sure of fair dealing. If you do not get it, let us know, as we do not intend to have any advertisers but square men.

Our advertising department is crowding us a little. Still, we shall endeavor to keep up the quantity and quality of our reading matter. On account of the smaller type and larger pages, we are giving as much reading matter as formerly in the old style, at \$1.75 per year. All for 50 cents per annum.

We regret sincerely that we inserted the advertisement of the *Farm and Household* in our January number. They agreed to refund any money sent to them, to all our subscribers who were not satisfied. This they profess to do now, but from the complaints we receive we believe them wholly unreliable. They can never get into our columns again under any pretense.

The great want of the business of this country is fractional paper currency. Stamps as a medium are a nuisance and are sold at a large discount, and the postal note is expensive and unsafe. The shipplaster of the war period was so convenient for mail transactions that its disappearance has been regretted ever since it occurred. Is it not amazing that congress does not provide some means of sending legitimate fractional currency by mail?



Written and
collected for Vick's
Magazine.

BRIGHT IDEAS.

Too many people are good by fits.

Do not wish for unearned gold.

Be honest and then be generous.

It is not parsimonious to be economical.

A lie is black even if it is a white lie.

One fib is oft the cause of ten more.

A man never growled himself into heaven.

Always blanket the warm horse standing in the wind.

A man is always smaller than the lie he is caught in.

A single fact is worth a folio of argument.

It is not selfish to be correct in your dealings.

The worth of a thing depends on the want of it.

A rose by any other name would cost just as much in the winter.

"You make me tired," said the boy to a half sawed pile of wood.

Think twice before a boy is set to a task you would not do yourself.

How is it that brass so often receives honors that are denied to brains?

"The patience of love can never know weariness."—James G. Blaine.

Always clean the mud from your horses when you get home, and rub them dry.

Next to a buncoed farmer, the biggest fool is the fly that tickles you and waits to be slapped.

The farmer who raises army peas where he ought to raise amber wheat or 40-lb. oats, cuts down his own wages.

When walking with anyone be sure to keep step; it not only look better but is really less fatiguing.

A large or small garden crowded with flowers does not succeed. Flowers are like people, they like room and daylight.

One can't help admiring the sense of a balky horse. He knows the whip won't wear him out as soon as overloading.

A French chemist has exhibited a process for making silk out of wool fiber. The new silk is said to be strong and to take dyes well.

Always keep posted about the work of the month, and read the papers, not forgetting the advertisements of implements and seeds.

A yellow-jacket's nest in the meeting-house yard can break up worship just as speedily as though the devil attended to it in person.

A man in Sydney has \$250,000 invested in city property, all of which was made out of pigs. He never passes a pig without taking his hat off.

There is one particularly fine quality in Mr. Carnegie's gospel of wealth, and that is the rare circumstance that he practices what he preaches.

The florist had a baby boy,

A lively little feller,

And Jon-quil was the name he got,

For he was such a yeller.

Suffering becomes beautiful when any one bears great calamities with cheerfulness; not through insensibility, but through greatness of mind.

Baron Arthur Rothschild, a nephew of the head of the great financial house, is serving his twelve months in the French army as a private soldier.

On the estate of Lord Lurgan, county of Armagh, Ireland, 808 tenants bought their farms, for \$1,000,000, the prices ranging from \$150 up to \$15,000.

Fully half the people in your town would enjoy VICK'S MAGAZINE if they knew of its readable pages. What are you doing to aid us and make your neighbors happy?

To clean a well of foul air throw down a peck of fresh-burnt stone lime. The heat will quickly carry out the gases and the lime will affect the water only a day or two.

A few dollars expended in beautifying home and grounds will give constant pleasure and make the whole family happy. Bright flowers and plenty of them should be the rule.

Boys, learn to be exact and careful in little things. Nothing is so likely to make you rich as knowing how to do and doing carefully. This is the boiled-down story of many rich men.

The deadly cigarette! Dr. Keeley says the white paper in which the tobacco is incased is bleached with arsenic. He finds it even more difficult to cure the cigarette smoker than the confirmed drunkard.

God cannot use a discouraged man. A discouraged man is like an engine with the fire out and the steam run down. There is no power there. Look up, brother. The sky is full of stars, no matter if you can't see a single one. They are there, and the hand of God is still moving among them.

O husbands and wives! Will you never learn that love often dies of slightest wounds; that the husband owes no such thoughtful courtesy to any other person as he owes to his wife; that the wife owes no such attentive consideration to any guest as she owes to her husband; and that often little neglects are harder to bear than open injustice.

The Poet and the Rose.

(A Winter Epilogue.)

THE POET.

Let me pluck thee, and madly quaff
Thy beauty, O matchless rose!

THE ROSE.

Hast thou two dollars and a half
Concealed within thy "close?"

—Puck.

WILMER ATKINSON'S WISDOM.

Man proposes—and often he wishes he hadn't. Of two women, choose the one that will have you.

Keep the mouth shut and breathe through the nose.

Don't put a poor fence post in a permanent fence.

Genius is powerful, but it takes muscle to turn a grindstone.

The first principle of successful farming is to enrich the soil.

Solve the restricted income riddle by keeping no fiddler who does not fiddle.

A new idea and a good one is to sow mixed radish seed. Less trouble thus to keep up a supply.

You can judge better of the refinement of a family by a glance into its dining-room than into its parlor.

The vicious medical advertisements are not displayed in the columns of this magazine. Are they in the other papers you take? Do the children read them? Suppose you investigate.

The habitual giving way to temper is foolish and can be overcome. It is more than foolish, it is a severe strain on the body's functions which can be used to much better advantage in other ways.

When the broom is worn out, cut off the handle within a foot of the broom. Sharpen the end of the handle and drive it down near the scraper. The broom will serve a good purpose between the scraper and the mat.

The Golden Legend.

"Hail to the King of Bethlehem,
Who weareth in his diadem
The yellow crocuses for the
gem
Of his authority."

—Longfellow.

"Hail wild harbinger of
spring,
To this small nook of earth,
Feeling and fancy fondly
cling
Round thoughts which owe
their birth
To thee, and to the humble
spot
Where chance has fixed thy
lowly lot."

—Bernard Barton.



"How Do You Like It?"

This was the question we asked our readers as to the NEW VICK'S. Hundreds of letters have poured in, all commendatory of our efforts to make it interesting, clean and with something in it to please every member of the family. We give herewith all we have room for, as a fair sample of the letters, *pro* and *con*, as to the desirability of stories and miscellaneous matter, intermingled with floral and horticultural ideas. It is our earnest desire to please our subscribers, yet it is impossible to suit everybody. We shall, however, strive to give such a selection as will please the greatest number. Correspondence, brief and to the point, with hints and suggestions, is always welcome, and when possible will be used. Tell of your successes and failures, it will help somebody:

SMILES AND DIMPLES.

"I am well pleased with Vick's Magazine in its new form. It is the good old friend in a new dress. The smiles and dimples appear on its cheeks as usual. I am perfectly reconciled to the change. Long may it wave."
HENRY KEMBEL,
Dornsife, Pa.

BETTER THAN EVER.

"Your nice new Vick's Magazine received, and I like it very much. I think it is better than ever. To use a common expression you, have got it started on the right track, and I wish you a large amount of prosperity."
Mrs. B. A. DAVIS,
Sunny Hill Farm, Hatch's Mills, Ind.

REFRESHING AND ENTERTAINING.

"The new Magazine is according to my liking; refreshing and entertaining. I prefer the old size, however."
L. D. RICE,
Pallisades, N. Y.

GETS GOOD IDEAS.

"I do not care for the stories, but I like the Magazine a great deal better since the change. I can get my money's worth out of it, stories or not. It gives me good ideas which I do not find elsewhere."
WM. B. LETCHWORTH,
Scranton, Pa.

JUST SPLENDID.

"The new style Magazine is just splendid."
J. S. C. ALLEN,
Allen, Md.

REAL NICE.

"Your Magazine is real nice and full of good information. My flower beds last season were the observed of all observers."
Mrs. J. METCALF,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

FIENDISH PLEASURE.

"Your Magazine is beautiful and interesting—a model of typographic skill and editorial ability. I acknowledge a sort of fiendish pleasure in reading of the general failure of the sweet pea crop last year, because all mine bore was disappointment."
E. P. RUSS,
Washington, D. C.
Forty years a Practical Printer.

BRIGHT AND PURE.

"At first I was disappointed. There has been such a steady improvement that it is satisfactory in the main. It is well to provide such bright, pure reading, and I like the ideas of house plans. I enclose my subscription and one for a friend in Lisbon. The Floral Guide for 1892 is full of tempting treasures, and today, while a snow storm is raging, fills my soul with sunshine and the delights of summer."
Bangor, Me. C. C. BRUCE.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

"We like the new Vick's very much—February's being a great improvement over the other. Less stories and more about shrubs and plants would suit me fully as well."
SOPHIA ECKERSON.

WELL PLEASED.

"I like the new better than the old style; in fact am well pleased with it. I take four weeklies and four monthlies."
GEO. H. JENKINS,
McGregor, Iowa.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

"I do not care for stories. I want practical information on flower and fruit culture in a high, dry climate, where we have very little rain."
Marfa, Texas. MARY HUMPHRIES.

MORE ABOUT PLANTS.

"As to the desirability of stories for Vick's Magazine or more information about plants, I would much prefer the latter."
Mankato, Minn. Yours truly, Mrs. J. C. NOE.

WE DO NOT RECALL IT.

"I would prefer the Magazine devoted wholly to methods appertaining to the yard and garden. No stories for me. Do you remember what your father said when a lady suggested crochet patterns as an improvement in the Magazine?"
Calvert, Texas. Mrs. M. C. ALLEN.

MORE ABOUT PLANTS.

"I like your Magazine very much. You ask your readers if they like the stories or would they prefer more about plants? I prefer the latter. Would so much like to know something about the care of Dracenas, am so very fond of them."
Washington, D. C. Miss M. MILLER.

Dracenas do not like rich, loose soil. When repotting, pound the dirt in solid; give plenty of moisture and not much sun.

VERY WELCOME AND INTERESTING.

"I have received the Magazine and like it very much. I think you have found and are filling the desideratum—a Home Magazine. As to a story: I think a nice pleasant story goes very far in interesting many, if they read it they must look farther for more interest, and what greater interest than all about flowers. You are making this monthly visitor a very welcome and interesting one."
Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. JANE B. NEWMAN.

CHERRY AND RESTFUL.

"How do we like the new Vick's Magazine?" Well. It is light, cheery and informal, and to look it over is, therefore, restful rather than tiresome. It is a pleasure to see such a work connected with a name so long identified with the higher processes of gardening and farming. Without objecting to the stories, which may please the majority, I for one should vote for a character essentially devoted to 'plants, trees

and gardens generally.' It wouldn't be 'Vick's,' otherwise."
Sincerely yours,
Troy, N. Y. R. H. WARD, M. D.

CAN HARDLY BE IMPROVED.

"You wish to know our idea regarding the reading matter of Vick's Magazine. As a family Magazine it can hardly be improved. We are all interested in good stories and reading that requires little thought, as we read the Magazine during the few moments we sit down to rest. We are always glad to read best methods of gardening, both for indoors in winter and outdoors in the garden bed."
Sycamore, Ind. Mrs. GEO. CLARKE.

DON'T LEAVE OUT THE STORY.

"The February number of the Magazine received. It is a great improvement over any other number I have seen. Don't leave out the story; but if you could prevail on your subscribers to discuss new varieties of vegetables it would add to the interest of an already interesting collection of valuable matter."
Yours for success, GEO. C. GRAHAM, Jr.
Trappe, Md.

DAINTY AND PRACTICAL.

"I did not see that Vick's Magazine needed to be improved, but the publishers evidently sighed for more worlds to conquer, hence the change of form and feature, which results in the daintiest and most practical home monthly to be found for the price. I hope the energy of the managers will be repaid with a large number of new subscribers."
Providence, R. I. Mrs. F. A. REYNOLDS.

FROM "SNOW BOUND" TO VICK'S.

"Your bright sunny Magazine is here at hand to cheer us in our woodland home. Ah, how it brightens us up, we who for four weeks have been snow-bound. We went to the library and took down Whittier, read and reread 'Snow Bound.' We looked out of the window, could see nothing but blinding sheets of snow, and heaps of it over the gate; blue jays screaming in the blast; sat down, took up Vick, commenced reading, and lo, it was summer, so bright, so cheering; enough to bring smiles to a weary invalid to see the pen pictures of Vick's lovely flowers. Send your beautiful Floral Guide. It is always welcomed at 'Idlewild.'"
Mrs. MARGARET HUFSTADER,
Springville, Erie Co., N. Y.

Floral Fashions.

A rose should never be worn in the lapel of an overcoat. Carnations still remain in favor for boutonnieres that are lasting. Among the fashionable, violets are worn without any background of green leaves. Sweet peas will never lose their popularity as use for personal adornment. The bunch of flowers is as often fastened in front of the shoulder as at the corsage. The iris makes a lovely dress decoration, as it has colors not usual in other flowers. The flower in the hair should be tried as the most effective adornment for house wear. Small sprays or bunches are now used, instead of the huge clumps formerly worn on the dress. Small pots, more or less decorated, of plants make beautiful presents for children. J. H. BANCROFT.

In the year 1636, less than 16 years after the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay voted to give the sum of "400 pounds towards a school or college," one half to be paid the following year, and the remainder when the work was done. Preliminary steps toward the establishment of a college at Newton (afterwards Cambridge) were taken the following year. In 1638, John Harvard, a non-conforming clergyman of England, who had been in the colony about a year, left at his death half of his whole property and his entire library (about 300 volumes) to the institution.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this magazine will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Just a Boy.

A MOTHER once owned just a commonplace boy,
 A shock-headed boy,
 A freckle-face boy,
 But thought he was handsome, and said so with joy;
 For mothers are funny, you know,
 Quite so—
 About their sons' beauty, you know.

His nose, one could see, was not Grecian, but pug,
 And turned up quite snug,
 Like the nose of a jug;
 But she said it was "piquant," and gave him a hug;
 For mothers are funny, you know,
 Quite so—
 About their sons' beauty, you know.

His eyes were quite small, and he blinked in the sun,
 But she said it was done
 As a mere piece of fun,
 And gave an expression of wit to her son;
 For mothers are funny, you know,
 Quite so—
 About their sons' beauty, you know.

The carrotty love-locks that covered his head
 She never called red,
 But auburn instead,
 "The colors the old masters painted," she said;
 For mothers are funny, you know,
 Quite so—
 About their sons' beauty, you know.

Now, boys, when your mothers talk so, let it pass;
 Don't look in the glass,
 Like a vain, silly lass,
 But go tend the baby, pick sticks, weed the grass;
 Be as good as you're pretty, you know,
 Quite so—
 As good as you're pretty, you know.

—The Home Magazine.

KATIE'S SURPRISE.

DEL. DEMAR.

Poor little Katie Miller! The girls would not tell her what they were talking about; they were whispering together, a little group in the corner of the schoolyard, her own classmates, too, but when she came near they stopped and gave her such indignant glances that she turned away sorely grieved.

"Little Miss Impertinence!" said Anna Trent, after Katie had turned away from them, with her eyes full of tears she was too proud to let them see. "She wants to know everything that is going on, and seems to think she is as good as any of us."

"Well, isn't she?"

It was pretty, blue-eyed Mary Cone who asked that question; she had been only a week at the Highville school and had not yet learned that there was any difference between Katie Miller and the other girls.

"Why, Mary Cone! how can you ask such a question?"

"But really, Anna, I cannot see anything the matter with Katie; she gets her lessons and behaves as well as any of us; she does not dress as well as you do, but then—neither do I!"

Silly little Anna laughed at this. She liked any allusion to her pretty dresses, and she tossed her head just a little as she answered:

"Oh, you know very well, Mary Cone, you wouldn't come to school wearing such old shabby dresses as Katie Miller wears—why I counted four darned places on the skirt today and a little patch on the elbow!"

"Oh, well, a patch is better than a hole," said Mary, laughing; "and besides, she is real pretty, and perhaps she can't have any better clothes."

"Oh, well, that isn't all, Mary! there are worse things than shabby clothes!" and Anna looked very important and set her lips in a decided way as if she knew something that was really too dreadful to tell.

Mary only opened her blue eyes wider and waited for the rest to come, as she felt quite sure it would.

"Now, don't you ever tell anybody I told you, but her father is in jail; he was arrested for stealing!"

"Why, Anna Trent! who told you that? Oh, isn't it dreadful!"

"Dreadful, I guess it is; why, it was in the paper—he had charge of the book department at Hadley's big store, and he mixed his accounts all up some way and stole several hundred dollars."

"Poor Katie! but she couldn't help it, of course."

"Why, of course not; but I should think she would stay at home and not come here and hold her head as high as anybody."

"Well, I'm sure I shouldn't want to come if my father had done anything of that kind," said Mary. "But really, I feel sorry for Katie. I do not think we ought to be unkind to her."

"Oh, well, we're not unkind to her, but we do not want her round with us and we are not going to invite her to this surprise party."

"But every other girl in the class is invited and it seems cruel to leave her out."

"Well, I don't think Katie Bradford would want us to bring her to her house, so she's not going to be invited this time, anyway."

Of course that settled it, for the girls generally agreed with Anna Trent. They never stopped to ask why, but seemed to take it for granted that things must be as she said.

So they all met at Anna's house on the following Saturday afternoon, and started, with their hearts full of merriment and their baskets full of the daintiest of refreshments, for the home of their schoolmate, Katie Bradford. Katie had been ill and was recovering, but was not yet quite strong enough to return to school, and it was really very kind of the girls to think of getting up this delightful little surprise party for her. It was her birthday, too, and they had clubbed together and bought her a copy of "Little Women" for a present, and Anna Trent, who was the best writer in the class, had written on the fly leaf "To Katie—from her loving schoolmates."

"Are you quite sure you know where to find the house?" asked one of the girls.

"Oh, yes," said Anna. "I wrote it on a card so as to be sure. I asked Miss Carroll and she looked in the school address book—it's No. 20 Lombard st."

"Katie Miller lives on Lombard St., too," said Emma Stevens. "I asked her the other day. I hope she won't see us."

"I don't care if she does," said Anna; "it's nothing to her where we go."

They rang the bell at No. 20, trying hard to stop giggling as they thought what great fun the surprise would be; though Anna whispered to the others that she was surprised to find that Katie Bradford lived in such a plain little house for she thought the Bradfords were very rich.

"Is Katie at home?" asked one of the girls, as a pretty, pleasant faced lady opened the door.

"Yes, but she is not very well and is taking a nap; she'll be awake soon. Will you come in?"

"Thank you; we came to give her a little surprise party if you are willing."

"Oh, that is very kind of you—she will enjoy it so much. Come right into the parlor."

"May we get the table all ready before she wakes? it will be so nice."

So they soon had the table set in the dining room, and it did look pretty. Mary Cone had brought a bouquet from her father's conservatory to grace the center of the table and the book was placed at Katie's place. Then they entertained themselves whispering together in the little parlor until Katie made her appearance, but when she did so there was more of a surprise than any one of the party had anticipated, for the Katie who came to the door and looked in a moment in amazement and then burst into tears, was not Katie Bradford at all, but poor little despised Katie Miller.

It was fully three minutes before anybody could speak a word, and then Katie laughed through her tears as she said:

"Oh, girls, how nice and kind you are, and I

thought you didn't like me at all, because you treated me so coldly and wouldn't tell me what you were whispering about the other day, but I know now you're just the loveliest girls!"

Mary Cone was the only girl who knew exactly the right thing to say at that moment, and she said it:

"There, Katie, you go and bathe your eyes and come back and we'll have some fun."

"What shall we do, girls?" said Anna, when Katie had left the room.

"Do!" said Mary, who was really enjoying the way things had turned out. "Why, we'll just make the best of it; we'll not tell her we've made a mistake but we'll let her think this is exactly what we meant to do. Of course Miss Carroll gave you the wrong address, but never mind now."

Well, they didn't mind—it was too late for that—only Anna's conscience gave a little twinge occasionally as she saw poor Katie's enjoyment and accepted Mrs. Miller's thanks for the great pleasure they had given her daughter. Katie almost cried again when she opened the pretty book and read the inscription "To Katie, from her loving schoolmates," but she just wiped away a tear or two and laughed, saying "Oh, you're just the best and dearest girls in the wide world."

And she never found out that they were not, for they pledged each other never to explain the mistake to anyone except Katie Bradford. Of course it was necessary for her to know why she was not invited to Katie Miller's surprise.

She, dear kind little girl, explained to them how glad she was they had made the mistake, for Katie Miller had had such a hard life that winter. Her father had almost lost his eyesight and had been obliged to go away to some famous physician and the whole family had made great sacrifices, and made them gladly; but now he was coming home well, and Katie would not always wear patched and mended dresses. It was all a mistake about his being arrested for stealing—that was another Philip Miller. As for Anna Trent, her strange mistake had kindled a little spark of kindness in her heart that never quite died out.

PUZZLE CORNER.

No. 1. Enigma. 15 letters.

The 8, 7, 5, 13, 14, 11, 15, 13, is a sweet smelling flower.

The 12, 6, 3, 9, is an animal.

The 4, 15, 8, 13, 14, is a flower.

The 10, 1, 5, 13, 2, is found on a bottle.

The whole can be found in Vick's Magazine.

No. 2. Enigma. 11 letters.

The 1, 11, 7, 3, 2, 6, 4, 8, 10, 9, 5, is a part of a great country.

The 1, 8, 3, 7, 5, 7, 6, 11, 9, 9, 2, is a state.

The 1, 5, 3, 6, 2, 4, 7, 11, 10, 9, 8, is a river.

The 2, 10, 9, 5, 4, 7, 11, 6, 4, 2, 1, is rather backward.

The whole is a county in Arkansas.

No. 3. Square Word.

1. Quite useful in correspondence.
2. Narratives.
3. A girl's name.
4. Sometimes given as a reward.
5. To be found in the Bible.

No. 4. Anagrams.

1. Tie it, March.
2. Go hear Gyp.
3. Hy, is Ria content?
4. No, the girl is shy.
5. A rag, Mr. M.
6. Tan boy.
7. Stray moon.
8. Oil one cut
9. A trite rule.

The average country school house should be far more tasteful and homelike than it is, both inside and out. The boys and girls should each contribute a trifle and let the teacher order some seeds and flowers.

Write, today, as follows: "Vick Publishing Co., send me the Magazine one year. Enclosed find 50 cents." Sign your name and address, and we will visit you twelve times a year.



CHINESE FARMING ON LONG ISLAND.

A curious spot where queer vegetables are raised for the Mott street market, in New York, is described at length by the *Sun*. We have had an engraving made of one of the farms, which needs no explanation. At present they raise nothing but odd things for their own countrymen; but

who knows how soon they will be competing with the truck gardener.

If you should go up to Chinatown almost any day, except in winter, your attention would be attracted by the Chinese vegetable peddlers. Some have stands on the street, and others occupy the stoops and hallways of the Chinese tenement houses. If you are a very early bird, and get around at about seven in the morning, you will see several wagons, loaded with vegetables, and drawn by scrawny horses, come up Mott street. The drivers are ordinary white men, but seated beside them are Chinamen. There is one Chinaman in each wagon.

The arrival of these wagons is the signal for the vegetable peddlers to come down and buy. Each wagon is surrounded by them. They peer into the bags and barrels, and examine the vegetables critically. The driver sits holding the reins, while the Chinaman by his side attends to the business, exhibiting attractive specimens and rapidly figuring up the prices of vegetables selected by the peddlers.

The Chinaman on the wagon has a healthier appearance than his brethren on the sidewalk, and his face is more sun-burned and yet clearer in color than theirs. The vegetables that he has for sale are odd things, and the American farmer would be puzzled to find names for them. They seem to be something like the native vegetables, and yet they are different. The Chinese rarely use any other. The laundrymen from all parts of this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City may be seen buying at the stands and lugging off big bags full of vegetables. The biggest dealers ship quantities to other cities, especially to Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. All are raised on American soil from Chinese seeds.

Over in busy Steinway is a picturesque stretch of ground covering about three and a half acres. It can be seen from the horse cars as they turn down the main road to the horse-railroad depot. From there it appears to be only a lofty bit of broken ground covered with little gardens here and there. Hedges of curious vines run along one side, and poles covered with vines stand out in spots like lonely sentinels. Four ramshackle, unpainted huts peer through the vines and bushes. They have thatched roofs and look as if they might be storehouses for the products of the farm. Even in Goatville the huts do not look so wretched as these; yet there is a picturesqueness about them which makes even the old settlers pause as they pass by. They are the houses of the owners and workmen on the Chinese farms.

There are four farms, and each is independent of the others, but no one would know it unless he inquired. For twelve years this place has been worked by Chinamen, but the original farmers long since went back to their native land, probably rich enough to buy big farms and marry and raise families. The land belongs to a resident of Steinway named Conover, and he is said to get pretty good rents from his tenants. Each farm is worked by

three Chinamen. The assistants are mostly young fellows.

On the day, last fall, when the reporter visited the farms, several men were busy in the field digging up the late vegetables. It was raining, and they wore curious hats of plaited split bamboo, which were flat on top, circular, and about twenty inches wide. One of the Chinamen was pulling up a lot of vegetables near the biggest hut. Although it was a cold day he wore only a light, loose Chinese costume, and his bare feet were stuck in heelless slippers. The master was away, he said; he had gone to Chinatown to sell some produce. He was only an assistant. He could speak English only very imperfectly, but he was extremely good-natured and very different from the distrustful, evasive Chinamen in Mott street. He tried to explain to the reporter the names and purposes of the different vegetables. A monstrous green fuzzy melon, that looked like a watermelon covered with mouldy moss, was said to be a Chinese cucumber, and was called wong-wa. Some greens that resembled discarded turnip tops were, said the Chinaman, gui-tui, and the rest of the same turnips were lou-bak. Chinese celery, or something identical in appearance with the American vegetable,



LEE WAH'S LONG ISLAND FARM.

was bak-tui. The spinach-like greens were hong-tui, and the Chinaman said they were used for salad. The most curious of all was a long, slender melon that looked like a thin cucumber covered with spikes. This was a lak-wa. Its seeds were cut up and boiled. The hedges which lined the road on the south end of the farm bore Chinese string beans.

The men working in the field were quite as frank and pleasant as the first Chinaman, but they understood even less English, and were unable to comprehend any of the reporter's questions. The reporter was struck with the regularity of the rows of plants and the apparent fertility of the soil. Water pipes had been brought in, and several Chinamen were busy drawing water and carrying it in pails to various parts of the farms. On the upper edge of the last farm the reporter met Lou We, the owner. Lou We spoke very fair English, and said that he had been farming there for several years, but had not yet been able to make it pay.

"All the seeds we use," he said, "come from China. We don't grow our vegetables, because Chinamen don't know how to use them. Sometimes we have seeds left over that we can use, but if the winter is cold they spoil. This has been a bad season for us. It was too dry in June, July and August, and too wet in September. Lots of our vegetables rotted before they were ripe. The biggest of these farms is Lee Wah's. He raises more than he can sell. We were all farmers in China, and we work here as we did there."

The boys and rough young men in Steinway never bother the Chinese farmers.

"You see, it's this way," said a fellow lounging about a near-by saloon, "them Chinese ain't got no fun in 'em. Ye try to fool with 'em and they get mad right away. Every one of 'em carries a gun or a knife, so th' boys give 'em the go-by. No Chinese in ours, if ye please."

Attractive Grounds.

Whether it be grounds, lawn or simply "the door-yard," as our grandmothers called the adjacent land lying nearest the house, each member of the house should interest himself in its attractive appearance. Others beside the owners are pleased with bits of outside beauty, for the eye of the passer-by is brightened and refreshed. Giving pleasure in this way is like sharing our lantern with someone else, as we lose none of its rays although another walks by it.

Flowers bespeak a love of the beautiful and refinement, hidden, perhaps, in some poor soul. The children love flowers, even if they do soon destroy them. Need they be so few, or of such fine, choice variety that baby fingers need never pluck, minus the stem, a bright blossom? Waxen, chubby fingers have sometimes held their beloved rosebuds when too late to see their beauty.

Hollyhocks, dahlias, and even sunflowers, look very pretty nodding over walls and fences. These might grow in some places where rank weeds flourish. If mingled in a vegetable patch near the house the effect is pretty. A hovel seems never so dreary if a flower grows in the window or by the door.

Fruits are another source of delight. They are useful and ornamental. It is nice to have all the fruits consistent with the climate growing on a farm. Smooth, grass-covered lawns, dotted with seats, awnings and hammocks are always inviting looking places. Croquet seems to be within reach of everyone's time, money, strength and skill. Perhaps this is why it still continues to be popular. However, a tennis court is nice to have, and is an attraction to all the young people. The farmer may laughingly declare that his children do not lack for exercise. But the change of muscle, the skill and dexterity of movement acquired is of advantage to them. It is an exercise of body and mind, making Jack and Jill far from being dull. Besides, the young people can mingle freely in each other's society without that feeling of embarrassment prevalent among those who are seldom with the opposite sex, or new acquaintances.

A broad piazza that extends around the back door is a luxury everyone can enjoy, and one may get a good share of fresh air without going away from home. It is a good place to sit while sewing, reading or shelling peas or beans. Rockingchairs, awnings, and a table containing light summer reading, and box of crochet with vase of flowers, should be on it.

The dear little children ought to have a nook free from broken glass, where they can make mud pies contentedly. On a farm there is much dirt that the children are likely to get into. Baby Bess must put her plump fingers right into the box of a freshly-greased wagon wheel, and then transfer them to that tester of baby perplexities, the mouth. Her dress is of course soiled. Such tots need to be sensibly dressed, and white garments reserved for those occasions when they will have a chance to remain white for at least five minutes.

Rockport, Mass.

ADDIE ARCHER.

A Novel Basket Plant.

The Germans have commenced to employ the Japan ampelopsis as a basket plant, and apparently with the best of success. Moller's *Deutsche Gartner-Zeitung* has illustrated from a photograph a very well grown basket at Bremen, and the illustration is here reproduced, showing how fine a specimen may be made with this subject. The length is over six feet six inches, and the breadth about two feet ten inches—the whole produced within three years.



HANGING BASKET OF JAPAN AMPELOPSIS.

To start a basket of this kind use a large sized basket and fill it with good rich soil, and set in about three young plants. Give full exposure to the light and abundance of air, when the weather is warm hanging it under the veranda or elsewhere in the open air at all times. Keep it well supplied with water. Let it ripen its stems in the fall by keeping it out as the weather becomes cool. The leaves will drop, and the plant can be placed away in some place free from frost. Towards spring start it again into growth.

SUBSCRIBER, are your neighbors enjoying *Vick's Magazine*, the same as you are? Just mention it to them, or send us their names, and we will send a sample copy.

Tree Planting at the Exposition.

To the Department of Horticulture belongs the distinction of the first exhibit, installed, for the World's Columbian Exposition. P. S. Peterson, a nurseryman, of Rose Hill, Chicago, has, during the past week, planted six trees on the grounds near the horticultural building, as a permanent exhibit and as a practical illustration of the successful methods of transplanting large ornamental trees. They are an elm, fifty feet high and two feet in diameter, commemorative of General Sherman, brought from the woods in 1876, then fifty years old, and planted in the nursery grounds at Rose Hill; a hackberry, forty feet high and two feet in diameter, commemorative of General Grant, also transplanted from the woods in 1876; a linden, forty feet high and eighteen inches bole; a willow, thirty feet high and thirty feet spread; a sugar maple, forty feet high and ten foot stem; an ash, thirty-five feet high and fourteen foot stem. It required a force of twenty-two men and twelve horses to transplant the trees, and the cost of the work was about \$700.

Chinese Wistaria.

The following directions for pruning this favorite climber is taken from the *Journal of Horticulture*: Wistaria sinensis now requires attention in pruning, and those who are not thoroughly satisfied with the way in which their plants flower should leave more young wood than they have been in the habit of doing. The long trailing shoots which are freely produced during the summer months, where they are properly ripened, are capable of bearing wreaths of flowers. When the old branches are evenly covered with spurs abundance of flowers are invariably obtained by cutting the young shoots back to two eyes, but wherever branches devoid of spurs occur young shoots should be trained to cover them. Suckers are freely produced from the base of old plants, and it is at all times a capital practice to train a few of these up the main stem so that they may be ready for filling up vacant spaces which sometimes occur through the loss of old branches, and in other instances spurs that have become gnarled and long may be entirely removed to make room for the young shoots.

Childrens' Love for Flowers.

A writer in a Boston paper last fall told the following story which may suggest to some one or more to try hereafter and see how many poor children they can make happy and better with some flowers, say once a week.

An eager craving for flowers, no matter how simple, is universal among poor city children. It is gratifying to learn that many ladies who live in the suburbs of Boston, and men too, regularly bring in flowers to distribute among the street children. Many poor boys and girls make long journeys to the outskirts to get daisies and buttercups, says a reporter. Only yesterday I saw a group of poor children ranging one of the old vacant lots on Black Bay, gathering merely the little branches of the scattering plants and shrubs that spring up there, and apparently taking as much delight in them as if they were brilliant bouquets. If, in a city house, one throws a withered nosegay out of a window, it is almost sure to be picked up by some child and its faded blossoms cherished tenderly. Three little Irish girls from a tenement house, whom I once led to a garden where they might pluck as many flowers as they chose, prattled on for at least an hour, when they had got over being speechless with delight, about nothing at all but the flowers they had rescued from the withered bouquets that a certain lady threw out of her window. "Just think of it mister!" one of the girls said; "she chucks them right out into the ash heap when they're a little wilted! I don't see how she can do it, but I'm glad she

does, and I watch hours every day to see if she's goin' to chuck any out." We talk of the sun and air as free gifts of God to all mankind. Are they so, when into the lap of one person fall the flowers, those creatures of sun and air, still wet with dew; while another, gifted no less freely with the love of beauty, waits with eager eyes for the chance to take the flowers after they are faded?—*Listener*.

Attar of Rose.

The principal source of this delightful perfume is a valley at the foot of one of the highest mountains of the Balkan range, on the Lower Danube, in Turkey. The Kisanlik rose is of the variety of damascena. It is not remarkable for beauty, being half double, generally red, though sometimes white, and not particularly fragrant. It is planted in hedges, grows to about the height of six feet, and such are the numbers of flowers that the country for miles



around is redolent with their perfume. The whole annual product ordinarily does not exceed 3,000 or 4,000 pounds, to produce which 7,000,000 pounds of rose leaves are required. Pure attar of rose is too costly a luxury to admit of its general use. It is, therefore, adulterated by the addition of a large percentage of geranium oil, sometimes as high as eighty or even ninety per cent. The long, angular vials in which in this country it is generally supposed to be kept, contain little less than a few drops of geranium oil—the bit of bladder which is tied over the stopper being smeared with the attar of rose.

Beware of Gold Watches Free.

Several of our subscribers have written us of the fraudulent character of the advertisement in our January number headed "Gold Watches Free." The advertisement was accepted for publication in good faith, but as soon as its real character was learned it was discontinued. The advertisers agreed to return the money to any who were dissatisfied and we have understood that they have kept that agreement.

President William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, lived only 31 days after his inauguration to the office, in March, 1839.

The earliest inhabitants of Greece were probably the Pelasgi, an Aryan nation who came from the high table-land of Asia, passed around the Caspian Sea into Europe, and settled in Greece and Italy.

Too acid, too sweet or too watery fruits are the most indigestible. Berries, oranges and grapes are the easiest of digestion, because there are no tough fibres and no excessive amount of juice to be counteracted.

Down to the time of Homer, who flourished 907 B. C., as little was known of the surface of the earth as is now known of the interior. Greece was then regarded as the center of the earth, which was surrounded at the distance of 500 miles by the ocean river. Later the land was extended farther and a limited form given to the old Continent.

"MURRAY"

BETTER than GOLD

"MURRAY"

There are not many things that are as good or equal in value to Gold and VERY FEW that are BETTER than GOLD. It is however a known fact that there are thousands of owners of our world renowned "Murray" Buggies and Harness all over the continent, who say, they would not give up their "Murray" Buggies and Harness for their value in gold if they knew that they could not get another of the same kind. Our

MURRAY \$55.95 BUGGIES and \$5.95 HARNESS

are known the world over and are justly recognized as the BEST and CHEAPEST Vehicles and Harness on the market. We sell direct to the consumer at prices beyond competition and belong to neither the Buggy or Harness Pool or Trust.



Do you wish to purchase a Buggy or Harness this year? If so, and you want value received for your money and something BETTER than GOLD, there is but one make to buy and that is the celebrated "MURRAY."

Many Firms Make Big Claims, BUT WE PROVE OUR WORDS BY DEEDS AND WILL WAGER

\$1000

(One Thousand Dollars), with any Carriage or Harness Firm in the U. S., same to be given to any Charitable institution by the loser, that we can show more honest and better testimonials for the "MURRAY" Buggies and Harness for the time our goods have been on the market, than any one Factory in the World

Write for our large Illustrated Catalogue, containing full description and prices of our "MURRAY" Vehicles and Harness. We will mail it to you FREE. Address all letters to

"MURRAY"

THE WILBER H. MURRAY MFG. CO., CINCINNATI, O.
MURRAY BUILDING.

"MURRAY"

The Dingee & Conard Co's

ROSES

ARE ON THEIR OWN ROOTS, and cost no more than the other kind.

Propagated and grown by special methods of our own, they will grow and bloom wherever grass grows and water runs.

We are by far the largest Rose growers in America, annually giving away in Premiums more than most others produce.

Our Special Mail System insures free, safe, and satisfactory delivery everywhere, and makes us as good as next door neighbors to every lover of flowers.

Our NEW GUIDE for 1892

Will surprise and delight you. It has over 100 pages, magazine size, with handsome illustrations, honest descriptions and helpful hints; giving plain directions how to get and how to keep upwards of

2,000

Varieties

of

ROSES, BULBS, HARDY PLANTS, AND SEEDS.

It is sent to any one free for the asking, and places at your disposal—in twenty-five minutes—what it has taken us twenty-five years to acquire.

The DINGEE & CONARD CO.,
Rose Growers & Seedsmen, West Grove, Pa.

FREE

We will print your name & address in our MAIL LIST which we send to PUBLISHERS all over the United States and Canada—in return you will receive for a long time to come HUNDREDS of sample copies of the best Newspapers, Story Papers, Magazines, Books, Novels, etc., FREE—if you send ONE DIME for our Charming Story Paper ONE YEAR on trial.

You will be perfectly surprised at the large quantity of newspapers that will be sent you and nice newspapers too. We claim that at the present time we have one of the largest, best and most interesting story papers published. Our paper contains each month some of the most exciting and interesting stories of Love, Romance, Detective and Adventure that money can buy.

Now kind friend send me your address to-day. I guarantee that you will not be disappointed with your investment but on the contrary will be pleased that you accepted my liberal offer. Read this unsolicited testimonial:

A. W. Ward, Sir—I had my name in your Mail List and am well pleased. S. W. Talman, Pella, Tex.

I wish very much that you would try hard and get a friend to send with you. If you will I will send each of you a Nice Present Free by return mail. In sending 20c. for a club of two, wrap two dimes well in paper and it will reach me safely.

This advertisement is honest and straightforward in every word it contains. If you send you will be well pleased. Send at once, address plainly.
Allen W. Ward, Publisher. Avon, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

\$3600 in Prizes

Who can guess what this word is?

AIRY. SHUN. DICK.

The above words, when transposed and read correctly, make the name of a very valuable book. What is it?

For the First correct answer, cash voucher for \$500
To the Second " " " " " 300
To the Third " " " " " 200
To the Fourth " " " " " 100
To each of the next Ten, \$50.00, " 500
To each of the next Twenty, \$25.00, " 500
To each of the next 100, \$5.00, " 500

In addition to the above, we shall give away 100 Choice House or Business Lots worth not less than \$10.00, total \$1,000.

Answers must reach us on or before May 15th.

With your answer send 20 cents, in silver or stamps, for a box of Alexander's Liver Pellets.

Remember you pay nothing for the prizes, as they are absolutely given away to introduce and advertise Dr. Alexander's celebrated remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache. These pills are purely vegetable, and are an invaluable assistant to the digestive organs. Long after the first cathartic effect a mild laxative action continues, making their use particularly advantageous. They are recommended by leading physicians throughout the country, as a positive cure for sick headache.

We shall promptly give all the prizes offered here. Write your name and address plainly and address,

ALEXANDER MEDICINE CO., 33 Murray Street, New York.

\$1,000.—We will give, if we cannot prove that the above prizes are given as advertised.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

DRUNKENNESS

is a DISEASE, and can be Cured.

In all the world THERE IS BUT ONE CURE, DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC. It can be given in coffee, tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of patient if necessary. 48 page book of particulars free. Address GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., S. W. Cor. Race and Fifth Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FILL YOUR OWN TEETH with Dentalline. Stop decay and pain, lasts a life-time. Circular free. Union Dental Co., 165 W. Madison St., Chicago.

SOLID GOLD FILLED WARRANTED 21 YEARS

\$100 REWARD

Beware of imitation gold filled watches. We will pay \$100 in cash to anyone if we cannot prove that the watch illustrated here, and which we offer for \$12.95 (regular price \$25.00) is a genuine gold filled watch, guaranteed by our special certificate to wear and retain its color for 21 years. Fitted complete with our very best full plate movement, which we guarantee to run and keep correct time for 10 years. CUT THIS OUT send it to us with your name and express office address, and we will send it there by express for your examination; if after examination you are convinced that it is a bargain pay the agent \$12.95 and the express charges and it is yours. This will not appear again. Write to-day, do not miss the chance to get a \$25.00 watch for \$12.95. Address

THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO.,
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SHREWSBURY TOMATO KETCHUP

"I AM giddy, expectation whirls me 'round; the imaginary relish is so sweet it enchants my sense." What will it be when the watery palate tastes Shrewsbury Tomato-ketchup?

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or LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF NEW YORK LIFE A WOMAN'S thrilling story of Gospel, Temperance, and Rescue work "In His Name" in the great under-world of New York. By Mrs. HELEN CAMPBELL. Introduction By Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.

A wonderful book of Christian love and faith. 250 remarkable illustrations from flash-light photographs of real life. First thousand, 5,000 more Agents Wanted.—Men and Women. \$200 a month. 0-7 Experience and capital not necessary, for We Teach All, Give Credit and Extra Terms, and Pay Freight. Outfit free. Write for Circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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THE ZIMMERMAN The Standard Machine Different sizes and prices. Illustrated Catalogue free. THE BLYMYER IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, O.

IT IS BEAUTIFUL & COSTS YOU NOTHING To beautify and adorn your home with a superb sample HIGH ART CRAYONET PORTRAIT of one of your family. Simply write your name and address on the back of the photo, and send it to us at once. Enclose stamps for photo, a safe return. You are not asked to buy a frame. Your praise our future profit. REFER to any Express Co. reaching Buffalo. National Artists' League, 23 Court St., Buffalo, N. Y.



AGENTS WANTED. E. DEWY, Manufacturer, 1397 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO. Send money by Post Office Order. Catalogue Free.

STEEL GARDEN OR TRANSPLANTING TROWEL



Mailed you for 20c., Stamps or Silver. Stanley G. Leonard, Box 425, Syracuse, N. Y.

BEEMAN'S PEPSIN GUM
THE PERFECTION OF CHEWING GUM.
A DELICIOUS
REMEDY
FOR ALL FORMS OF
INDIGESTION.

1-3 of an ounce of Pure Pepsin mailed on receipt of 25c.

CAUTION—See that the name Beeman is on each wrapper.

Each tablet contains one grain pure pepsin, sufficient to digest 1,000 grains of food. If it cannot be obtained from dealers, send five cents in stamps for sample package to
BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO., 25 Lake St., Cleveland, O.
ORIGINATORS OF PEPSIN CHEWING GUM.

FREE.
SUPERB FORM.
LOVELY COMPLEXION.
PERFECT HEALTH.

These are my portraits, and on account of the fraudulent air-pumps, "wafers," etc., offered for development, I will tell any lady FREE what I used to secure these changes. **HEALTH** (cure of that "tired" feeling and all female diseases) Superb FORM. Brilliant EYES and perfectly Pure COMPLEXION assured. Will send sealed letter. Avoid advertising frauds. Name this paper, and address MRS. ELLA M. DENT, STATION B, San Francisco, Cal.

FENCING
WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.

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RABBIT & POULTRY FENCING.

Freight Paid. McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO

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PARK'S SEEDS

"MR. PARK:—Your Flower Seeds are simply perfect. All grow, and the flowers are the wonder of neighbors who buy the common seeds." So writes a patron, and she speaks the mind of a host of flower lovers who will buy only of Park.

Choice Flower Seeds are Park's specialty, and his **FLORAL GUIDE** tells all about them. Pansy-Violas, Pinks, Mixed Seeds, and Guide—all for two stamps. Send now. The Guide will give you some new floral ideas.

CEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Pa.
P. S.—15 Splendid named everblooming Roses only 75c.

\$5 to \$15 per day, at home, selling LIGHTNING PLATER and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, &c. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. Wholesale to agents \$5. Write for circulars. **H. E. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.**

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In each locality to manage Toilet Parlor at home; write, obtain names, send circulars. \$5 to \$15 weekly. Our Toilet Art Book Free. Send Stamp. **SYLVAN TOILET CO., Port Huron, Mich.**

Short time only I will send my Electric Belts and Trusses

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If You Wish Health, Address DR. C. B. JUDD, Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRIC BELT

WILL CURE: RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, STIFFNESS, LAMENESS, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, NERVOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA.

'Twill Soon be Here.
There is a flower, a little flower,
With silver crest and golden eye,
That welcomes every changing hour,
And weathers every sky.
It smiles upon the lip of May,
To sultry August spreads its charms;
Lights pale October on his way,
And twines December's arms.
Within the garden's cultured round
It shares the sweet carnation's bed,
And blooms on consecrated ground
In honor of the dead.
On waste and woodland, rock and plain,
Its humble buds unheeded rise;
The rose has but a summer reign,
The Daisy never dies.

In 1773 the thermometer rose to 118°. In 1778 the heat of Bologna was so intense that a great number of people were stifled. There was not sufficient air for the breath, and people had to take refuge under the ground. In July, 1793, the heat again became intolerable. Vegetables were burned up and fruit dried on the trees. The furniture and woodwork in dwelling houses cracked and split up, and meat went bad in an hour.

BUGGIES CARTS and at 1/2 PRICE
We Cut the Prices and are still LEADERS OF LOW PRICES. SPECIAL CUT PRICE SAMPLE OFFER:
\$20 2 Man Cart...only \$ 9.50
\$60 Open Buggy...only 27.50
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\$450.00 IN GOLD
AND OTHER VALUABLE PRESENTS
GIVEN AWAY TO THOSE WHO
GUESS THIS REBUS.

THE SWOT IN THE RH

The above Rebus is an OLD SAYING, familiar to every one. **WHAT IS IT?** We will give to the first person from whom we receive the correct answer before April 30th, 1892, \$100.00 IN GOLD. To the second, \$50.00; to the next five persons, a Handsome Silk Dress Pattern of 16 yards in Black, Blue, Green, Brown or Fancy. To the next 10 a Solid Gold Genuine Diamond Ring, and to the next 15 sending in the correct answer, \$5.00 each. To the person from whom we receive the last correct answer, we will give \$100.00 in Gold; to the next to the last \$50; the next 5, a Handsome Silk Dress Pattern of 16 yards in one of the above colors. To the next 10 a Solid Gold Genuine Diamond Ring, and to the next 15 (should there be so many sending in correct answers), \$5.00 to each. We prepay all shipping charges on presents, and send in accordance with this offer on the same day the answer is received. All answers must be sent by mail and received by us not later than April 30th. With your answer send us 25c in silver or 50c in stamps for a vial of **DR. HOBBS' LITTLE VEGETABLE PILLS**.

REMEMBER, the presents are absolutely GIVEN AWAY to introduce and advertise Dr. Hobbs' Celebrated Pills. As to our reliability you can write to any bank or business house in Chicago. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Pills sent to any address by mail. **AGENTS WANTED.** Immediately after April 30th a printed list giving the names and addresses of the successful contestants will be mailed to each person who has sent in an answer.

Address
HOBBS' MEDICINE CO., Cor. Dearborn and Harrison streets, Chicago, Ill.
When our readers answer the above advertisement please mention Vick's Magazine.

TAKE A PILL.
Hobbs are the Best on Earth.

Dr. Hobbs' Little Vegetable Pills act gently yet promptly on the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach, dispelling Headache, Fevers and Colds, cleansing the system thoroughly and cure habitual constipation. They are sugar coated, do not gripe, very small, easy to take, one pill a dose, and are purely vegetable. Perfect digestion follows their use. They absolutely cure Sick Headache, and are recommended by leading physicians.

LOVELY FACES, WHITE HANDS.

Nothing will WHITEN and CLEAR the skin so quickly as

Derma-Royale

The new discovery for dissolving and removing discolorations from the cuticle, and bleaching and brightening the complexion. There never was anything like it. Full particulars and photographs from life, sent (sealed) **FREE.**

AGENTS! Free Bottle to Agents. **\$10 A DAY EASY** Sells on Sight—Profits
The **DERMA-ROYALE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

NASAL CATARRH AND LUNG AFFECTIONS

Yield readily and permanently to the **GIBBS' RESPIRATOR** Convenient, Pleasant, Scientific Highly endorsed. Has cured others. It will **CURE YOU.** Do not fail to secure one at once, and enjoy health again. Testimonials and information free.

USED AT HOME NIGHT AND MORNING. Accept no substitute, and if your druggist hasn't it, we will send postpaid on receipt of \$1.50.

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GARFIELD TEA

Overcomes results of bad eating; cures Sick Headache; restores the Complexion; cures Constipation.

Send to 519 W. 45th St., N. Y., for Samples of

SAVE \$40.00 ON NEW \$140.00 BICYCLES

New, Latest Pattern \$140 Bicycles for \$100. Cheaper grades in proportion. Cash or time. Agents wanted. **A. W. GUMP & Co., Dayton, Ohio.**

BICYCLES, GUNS & TYPEWRITERS taken in exchange.

CIDER

Sparkling Champagne Cider, Fermented and Unfermented Cider, Cider Syrup and Cider Vinegar, of highest possible Strength and Purity.

CLEVELAND CIDER CO., Unionville, Lake Co., Ohio.

LADIES who will do writing for me at their own home will make good wages. Address, with self-addressed, stamped envelope, **MISS EDNA L. SMYTHE, South Bend, Ind.,** proprietor of the Famous Gloria Water for the complexion.

MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY. Buys a \$65.00 Improved Oxford Singer Sewing Machine; perfect working, reliable, finely finished, adapted to light and heavy work, with a complete set of the latest improved attachments free. Each machine guaranteed for 5 years. Buy direct from our factory, and save dealers and agents profit. Send for **FREE CATALOGUE.** **OXFORD MFG. COMPANY, DEPT 40 CHICAGO, ILL.**

Farm and Field Seeds

CORN.
Champion White Pearl, Longfellow, Golden Beauty, Improved Leaming, Chester Co. Mammoth, King of the Earlies.
BARLEY.
Hullless, Manshury.
VICK'S AMERICAN BANNER OATS.
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A New Way to Raise Radishes.

For three winters past we have tried the plan of growing radishes in the greenhouse by transplanting. One would hardly think that it would pay to transplant them, but after repeated trials we have found it to have some advantages over the common way, for the following reasons: First, there is a saving in time from a week to ten days. Our plan is this way: When we know that a greenhouse bench which can be used for radish growing will be cleared in a week or so, we plant the seeds in flats, or shallow boxes, and keep them growing until the bench is cleared, and then set them out in the soil of the bench, and then we have a growing crop, for the transplanting at so young an age



VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE RADISH.

hardly seems to check the plants if it is properly done. I think that it is best to crowd the plants along so as to have them ready in about ten days, but they can be held longer if put in a cool place.

Second, a more even stand can be secured, barring the damping off; but as they have passed through part of their tender period, and vacancies can be filled, this danger is reduced. This plan requires some extra labor but it does not incur the bad results of the common way of sowing them, one of which is crowding. When we sow seed it is policy to sow enough, but when it comes up thinning out is very often left undone, and a thorough thinning is what radishes need, for they will not stand crowding in the winter; each plant wants sunlight for itself without sharing it with another standing almost on the same spot.

One thing must be remembered, and that is you cannot transplant the long varieties of radishes, but only the round ones. The long ones will grow crooked and ill-shapen unless extra care is taken, and the plant, even of the round varieties, will show a difference in the tap-root. But as there are so many good kinds of round ones we can wait until summer to raise the long ones. After having tried nearly all of the kinds raised by the seedsmen, and several times having from twenty to thirty varieties of the round sorts alone, we have found nothing better for this work than Vick's Scarlet Globe. Others there are that grow quicker and with smaller tops, but for selling well and not growing pithy this is one of the best.

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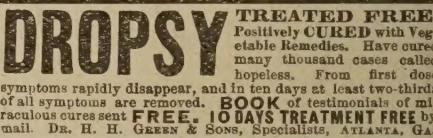
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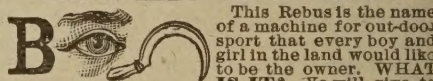


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